The Outlook

APRIL 4, 1917

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E NEW RUSSIA

The Duma, the people, and the army in Russia are united ıpholding steadily and firmly the new order of things. The › weeks following the abdication of the Czar have been rked by quiet and orderly proceedings. The Czar himself, h his family and some of his former courtiers, is a prisoner ıis palace at Tsarkoe-Selo. To a newspaper correspondent captain of the guard placed in the palace by the Duma's ıtral Committee thus picturesquely described the fallen ır:

> He is in perfectly good health and in fairly good spirits. When he is with his own entourage, he has fits of crying. He is o longer allowed in the park, but twice daily, from eleven to ıree o'clock, he is permitted to walk for recreation in the railed arden between the east and west wings of the palace. . . . He ; requested to converse only in Russian when in the presence of oldiers.
>
> The former Emperor's chief occupation is shoveling snow in ıe garden, which he enjoys greatly. He shows a boyish interest ı what is said and written of him. He does not resent abuse. At resent he is chiefly desirous of receiving foreign newspapers, hich are virtually unobtainable.

'urning from the pen-picture of one who now seems insigcant and almost childish to the serious conduct of affairs Russia, we find reassuring evidence of a sense of responlity. The proclamations to the people from the Central nmittee enjoin calmness and obedience to authority, frown ın lawlessness and bloodshed, and promise social and indusl committees that their claims shall have due attention. "In r hands," says one of these manifestoes to the people, "lies fate of national liberty."

\bove all is urged union in fighting the foreign foe. The new ıister of War declares plainly: "The enemy is menacing capital from two directions First, he is concentrating conually on our northern front great quantities of munitions, plies, and men. Second, he is concentrating his spies in rograd. Steps against the latter are an immediate necessity." rywhere the response has been unanimous. The new Russia reparing to fight to the end in unison with her allies and the perpetuation of the self-government gained by the Revoon.

SSIAN FREEDOM

The revolution in Russia and the establishment of constituıal government in that great country have naturally aroused ch enthusiasm among lovers of liberty in the United States. celebrate this great event in the progress of democracy meets have already been held in various places throughout the ntry. Notable mass-meetings in New York City, for example, e expressed the sympathy of the American democracy with sia. An old-established society, the Friends of Russian edom, held such a meeting in Carnegie Hall on Friday, rch 23.

)n Sunday night, March 25, a group of Russians and Ameris gathered in the Manhattan Opera-House of New York to nulate and testify American congratulations to the new Govment of Russia, which has now been officially recognized by Government of the United States. Mr. Sakhnovsky, Chairı of the Zemstvo Commission in New York, was temporary irman; Judge Alton B. Parker, former candidate for Presi-t of the United States, was permanent chairman; and adsses were made by Joseph H. Choate, George Kennan, Proor Douglas W. Johnson, of Columbia University, the Hon. rtin Littleton, and Lawrence F. Abbott, of The Outlook. Not the least interesting feature of the meeting was the music of a Russian balalaika orchestra, which, dressed in characteristic Russian costume, played some of the beautiful folk-songs and effective national music of Russia.

The sentiment of all the speakers was that the achievement of free government in Russia is not only a blessing for the Russian people, but for all liberals throughout the world. It is the duty of every genuine democracy to do everything that can be done to aid the new liberal Government of Russia in maintaining itself. Sympathetic meetings in this country are especially appropriate. They can be made the occasion not merely of expressing friendship for free Russia, but for reaffirming American faith in and loyalty to the great fundamental doctrine of the Declaration of Independence, which declares that—

> We hold these truths to be self-evident—that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundations on such principles and organizing its power in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness.

While this Declaration was made binding upon thirteen colonies which a century ago were separated practically from the rest of the world, the nations of the world to-day are so united by commerce, transportation, and social contact that they have a right to declare the same principle to be binding on the governments of the family of nations.

THE WITHDRAWAL FROM BELGIUM

What this country has withdrawn from Belgium, under the pressure of German threats and interference, is American supervision of relief work, not American sympathy and help. Mr. Hoover's memorable words will find an echo in every American heart: "The world cannot stand by and witness the starvation of the Belgian people and the Belgian children; God still reigns, and other people must carry on the work. The obligation of the American people toward Belgium continues. It is an obligation toward humanity, and is far greater than the obligation of the rich toward the poor."

In withdrawing from Brussels the American Minister to Belgium, Mr. Brand Whitlock, who has worked tirelessly and tactfully for Belgian relief, our State Department instructed him to arrange for the retiral of the American members of the Commission for Relief. Their work will be transferred to Dutch delegates who have long been trained for just such an emergency. The situation had simply become intolerable, and not all the patience and long endurance of Mr. Whitlock and his associates could avail in the face of Germany's "disregard of its written undertaking" and its deliberate sinking of relief ships—a "flagrant violation of solemn engagements." Our State Department thus justly characterizes the conduct of Germany, and points out that only desire to see ten million people fed has induced our Government to submit so far to the wrongful restrictions imposed, and to the petty persecution of Mr. Whitlock, extending even to a refusal to allow him to communicate with his own Government.

Meanwhile relief ships are being held up in Great Britain because of the flat refusal of Germany to give them permission to pass through the prohibited zone, or to spare them at all unless Great Britain complies with Germany's demand to give

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information as to their course, which would be of value to Germany in her submarine campaign. Equally shameful is the refusal of Turkey, under the admitted order of Germany, to refuse two American naval ships loaded with Red Cross supplies for the starving Armenians to proceed to Beirût from Alexandria, where they have been detained under threat for many months.

In the history of Germany's lawlessness and heartlessness in this war its treatment of America's relief to starving civilians will form not the least shameful chapter.

THE ALLIES AND THE NEW GERMAN LINE

The retiral of the German forces in the Somme sector has been followed up with rapidity and dash by both British and French armies. The positions taken and the villages and strategic points occupied have been far in advance of what had been expected by most students of the situation. It was even questioned last week whether the real line chosen by the Germans for permanent defense may not be farther east than had been supposed. The so-called Hindenburg line, which has been accepted as the probable line of defense, runs in a general southerly direction from Arras to St. Quentin, La Fère, and Laon, and this line corresponds approximately with a north-and-south railway system. St. Quentin is the center, both geographically and as regards roads and railways, of this line. Now the Allies have so closely approached St. Quentin and have so occupied commanding positions near La Fère that it is at least possible that we may soon hear that these places have been abandoned. If this takes place, the Germans obviously must move farther east and take up a position along the next north-and-south railway system, which centers at Ribemont, seventeen miles northeast of Laon. Certainly the reports for the week ending March 28 are most encouraging for those who hope that General Haig and General Nivelle are doing something more important and more vital than merely following a German retreat.

Discussion continues as to the general effect of the retiral of German forces on the whole war. One theory is that the Germans believe that the Allies are now so deeply engaged in this movement that any plan for a big offensive drive elsewhere on the western line will become impossible for them. Another theory is that Germany is simply shortening her line on the west and that her most probable move this spring or early summer will be an attack on the Russian line at the north, in the Riga section. The official statement from Petrograd that the Germans have vast quantities of munitions and troops ready for action in this region is significant. Still another theory is that Germany is planning a fierce attack on Italy.

THE SUBMARINE WAR

The arrival last week of the American Line passenger steamship St. Louis in an unnamed English port is a source of congratulation, not merely because she successfully braved the dangers of the forbidden zone, but because the world sees in this voyage the first evidence that the United States is protecting American ships in their lawful passage through the high seas. The St. Louis carried guns fore and aft, and they were manned by an armed guard furnished by our Navy Department.

The latest information about Germany's ruthless campaign against merchant ships is found in the statement by Lord Charles Beresford, the famous English Admiral, in the British House of Lords on March 27. Up to that date, he said, the losses of merchant vessels in March amounted to about 420,000 tons. He put the losses for February at about 500,000 tons; the number of vessels lost in February was 281, as compared with 255 for March up to the date above given; March thus shows a daily average of about ten per cent less than February.

It is a good illustration of the calmness with which Great Britain is recognizing and facing the seriousness of this campaign that Lord Charles Beresford added to his report his opinion, as recorded in the cable despatches, that "captures of submarines by the British were not at all equivalent to the new submarines the Germans were launching." He even added that, in his judgment, the Foreign Office was exercising too much power over the navy, his inference apparently being that the naval authorities should be given greater freedom of action the campaign.

A striking example of the extent to which Germany is carr ing its piratical and atrocious methods of submarine warfare seen in the official report from London as to the loss of the Bi ish hospital ship Asturias, sunk without warning on the nig of March 20, although brightly illuminated with Red Cr signs. Between thirty and forty lives were lost, and some the survivors, including wounded men, died after they wc landed. The English press calls for reprisals in return for tl barbarity, in accordance with the declaration issued by t British Foreign Office in January.

PREPARING FOR WAR

Awaiting the action of Congress which shall follow t Message of the President, the Government and the country ha continued to take important steps for National defense in t line of the plans reported last week. The President has call out for public service regiments of the National Guard in thi two States; it is estimated that the total number of men call out or retained (instead of being sent home from the Mexic service as had been expected) is about fifty-two thousand. T response to this call has been prompt and full, and the expc ence gained in mobilization in the Mexican campaign has bc of great service. Just what disposition will be made of th regiments is not announced, but presumably it will be prima to guard Government property, bridges, and other points danger, and, if necessary, to repress acts of violence.

Activity is evident in naval matters. The President l ordered that the enlisted strength of the navy be brought as rapidly as possible to its maximum—not far from nine three thousand men (87,000 plus 6,000 apprentice seamen). T would mean an increase of approximately fifteen thousa Recruiting is going on vigorously for bluejackets and marin The emphasis placed on naval preparation is significant. P haps the most immediate war need is for naval strength in or to protect our coasts, and in order also, it is to be hoped, undertake our share of the work of keeping the highroads the sea open to neutral commerce by putting down the unlaw and dangerous submarine attacks.

Among the new governmental actions in view of possi war has been the creation of two new army departments. H after there will be six instead of four; the transfer of Ma General Leonard Wood from the Department of the East the Department of the Southeast has occasioned general s prise and has called out serious criticism. He is replaced in Eastern Department by Major-General Franklin Bell.

Home Defense Leagues are being formed all over the coun in small towns as well as in cities, and they will afford an cient protection to life and property locally if need be. W this has gone on a quite remarkably extensive Red Cross lc organization.

MR. TAFT'S ATLANTA SPEECH

On Friday, March 24, Atlanta, Georgia, had an opp tunity to express in a very public fashion its attitude towa preparedness, the German menace, and the relation of United States to the world war.

The occasion was the great mass-meeting of citizens gathe in Atlanta's largest assembly hall to hear ex-President T speak upon the subject of the League to Enforce Peace. Atlanta "Constitution" said of this gathering:

"No such audience has been gathered in the Auditorium hear a public man speak for years."

The chief subject of Mr. Taft's able address was the Lea to Enforce Peace, but his discussion of the history of the two years and of the immediate duty of the United States to the Allies afforded Atlanta her best opportunity to put her on record. Any one who sat in the audience at the Auditori can have no doubt as to how that record reads.

Here is one statement of Mr. Taft's which was greeted w prolonged applause: "If a commercial vessel of the Uni States, armed in advance by the President, meets a subma it ought to sink it on the spot without warning. To wait is l

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aiting for a coroner's inquest when a man points a pistol at ou."

Mr. Taft recognized the fact that we were in everything but ame already at war with Germany; and so, by its approval of ie following statement, did his audience:

"We have declared war against the greatest military nation the world, and we must be prepared for the greatest strain doing our part. When we find three or more nations strug- ing with a common enemy of ours, it is but common sense that e should unite with those nations."

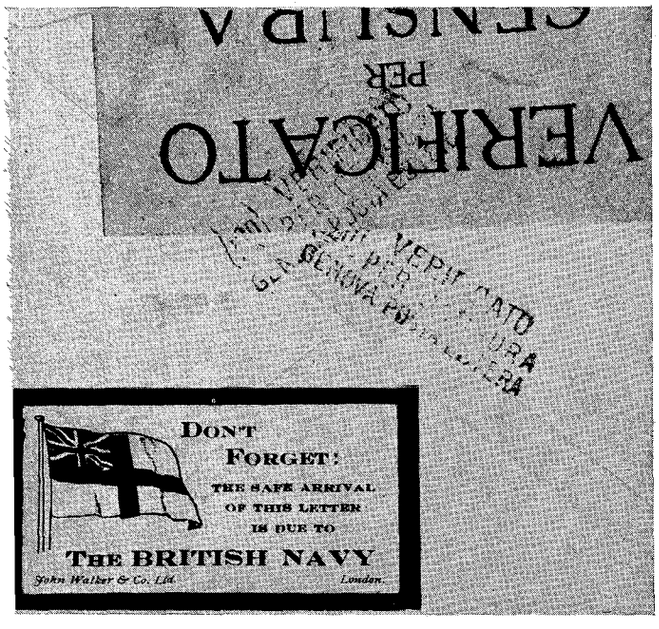
Mr. Taft's declaration in favor of universal compulsory train- g and service, his statement that we should no longer be ound by Washington's outgrown dictum to avoid entangling liances, and his outspoken belief that the "obligation of the nited States is to protect our citizens at home and on the high as, . . . and the President's oath of office requires him to do is," supplied Atlanta's citizens with still other opportunities to anifest their belief that war with Germany offers to the United tates the only true path to future safety and present honor.

Mr. Taft was introduced to the citizens of Atlanta by Gov- nor Harris, of Georgia, and both houses of the State Legisla- re attended in a body.

EST WE FORGET

In his speech at the Madison Square Garden meeting in ew York, reported elsewhere, Elihu Root said: "We are able hold this peaceful meeting—with a few weak explosions—and y? Because we are protected by the navies and armies of e Allies." This undeniable fact would not be even questioned those armies and those navies were near our borders. The ct that they are far away and are keeping the Germans far ay tends to make us forget.

We here print a novel and striking form of reminder. It a paster attached to an envelope that has come to our hand. ie envelope with its inclosure was mailed in Italy, and the ck, with its paster and its stamps, is herewith reproduced:



The phrase stamped upside down is *Verificato per Censura*— sed by the censor. The British flag in the corner of the ter is, in the original, printed in colors.

t might not be stimulating to his pride, but it would be con- butory to his knowledge of the truth, if every American ld attach, not only to the things that come from abroad, but o to much of what he enjoys here at home, a paster that uld remind him that he owes them to the British navy.

HERO'S FELLOWSHIP

"As a slight expression of the intellectual debt which this ntry owes to France," there has been established at Harvard Chapman Memorial Fellowship. When the fund reaches sum of twenty-five thousand dollars (at the time of the ac- ceptance of the gift it was within a few hundred dollars of that amount), the annual income from it is to be offered "to a French youth (or youths, in the event of the growth of the fund to such an amount that the income thereof would justify such action) for study in one department or another of Harvard University." The contributors suggest that "the incumbents from year to year be nominated by a Committee of French Scholars, formed from those who are or have been French exchange professors at Harvard, and that to them be added *ex officio* the President for the time being of the Autour du Monde Club in Paris, such committee to present annually its recommendation of the candi- date to whom, on approval by the Corporation or appropriate committee, the Fellowship shall be awarded."

The man to whom this fellowship is a memorial, Victor Emanuel Chapman, of New York, an alumnus of Harvard of the class of 1913, was a student in the École des Beaux-Arts in Paris when the war broke out. After joining the Foreign Legion he was transferred to the Flying Corps of the French army. He was one of the first Americans to fall in the cause of France. As we reported at the time, he was killed last June in a combat with German aircraft over Verdun. His character and his record have combined to single him out as a type of devoted American who is ready to count all things but loss for the sake of a righteous cause.

The contributors to this fellowship hope that it "may stimu- late similar foundations at Harvard and at other American universities and colleges."

AMERICANS WHO HAVE DIED FOR LIBERTY

In an introduction to an article on the "American Ambu- lance in France" which appeared in this journal's issue of Sep- tember 15, 1915, Mr. Roosevelt referred to the author, James R. McConnell, as one of those young Americans who had been engaged in the field work of this Association "with a devotion and courage which have commanded glowing tributes of grati- tude and admiration from French officers." Later James McConnell joined the Lafayette *escadrille* of the French avia- tion corps and for his excellent and daring service was made a sergeant. A few days ago came from Paris the news that he had died in an air battle with two German war planes.

Sergeant-Pilot McConnell was an American of the fine South- ern type, a graduate of the University of Virginia, a promising business man, and a son of Judge S. P. McConnell, a railway president. A volume from his pen entitled "Flying for France" has just appeared. He entered this war to give relief to the wounded, later to fight for France, not as an adventurer or for lack of other things to do, but because he was a patriot in the large sense and because he wanted to help to give American aid and sympathy to the cause of right and justice. His name belongs with that of Victor Chapman and other young Amer- icans who have fallen abroad in fighting against the wanton spirit of conquest and cruelty.

Two other young Americans have recently died in the cause of liberty. One was Henry Suckley, a graduate of Harvard of the class of 1910, who was cited for gallantry as an ambulance driver on the western front, obtained the Croix de Guerre, was appointed to the command of twenty-five ambulances in recognition of his effective service, and finally was sent to Salonika with other expert drivers. He lost his life in a bomb attack on March 25 while driving wounded soldiers from the front to the base hospital near Salonika.

The other young man whose death is a loss to the Allied cause, but a gain to the roll of American heroes, is Robert Warren, son of President Warren, of Yankton College, who died from tuberculosis induced by exposure. He had been an Oxford Rhodes Scholar. He was with the American Ambu- lance. He received before his death the Medal of Devotion— the highest honor France bestows upon any one not actually engaged in fighting.

Such are the men who are dying for their faith in democracy and freedom.

WHAT CHILDREN CAN DO IN WAR TIME

No feature of war is so ominous as famine. We see that patently enough to-day in the various warring countries. If

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our truck-gardeners and farmers have strained their energies to produce to the limit, we must fall back upon other producers—our children. How may American children help America to be prepared for war? By utilizing existing agencies—our home garden, school garden, and vacant lot associations. One of their benefactors recently made a timely suggestion that this year children should be encouraged to plant no flowers, but vegetables only, in their gardens. To show them and their elders what might be done, Mr. Charles Lathrop Pack, President of the American Forestry Association, together with ex-President Eliot of Harvard, President Hibben of Princeton, Mr. Luther Burbank, the eminent California naturalist, the Hon. James Wilson, ex-Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Carl Vrooman, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. A. W. Shaw, editor of "System," Captain J. B. White, of the United States Shipping Board, Mr. John Hays Hammond, Mr. Emerson MacMillan, and others, organized a National Emergency Food Garden Commission. These economists see the reserves of fertility in the back yards and vacant lots of our cities and towns, and they see the labor power in the "idle hour" of men and women, but especially of children. They would bring together these two resources. They would intensify vegetable planting by using existing machinery in a large way, and by greater publicity, co-ordination, and consequent efficiency.

Most of the six million boys and girls in this country between the ages of nine and sixteen would seem to have time enough for home gardening, according to Dr. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education, while for at least two-thirds of these children, he says, there is access to back yards, side yards, front yards, and vacant lots, which might be cultivated as small gardens for the growth of vegetables and small fruits.

Consider what the children, with some intelligent direction, might produce in vegetables and fruits, not only for their own tables, but also for selling in their immediate neighborhoods. Such a Nation-wide effort, thoroughly carried out, might add from $250,000,000 to $500,000,000 to the food value of this season's crop.

Of course, as Dr. Claxton adds, certain physical and moral advantages are also evident—new health and strength for the children, and a greater removal from the temptations of the street. There would also be, we would add, a greater appreciation and knowledge of nature, and—what is of special value just now—a keener sense of responsibility to the Nation during a time of crisis.

VOLUNTARY DEFENDERS

New York City is preparing to follow the example set by Los Angeles in California and by Portland in Oregon in providing legal defenders for persons accused of crime who are not able to pay fees to lawyers retained by themselves. We have already commended cordially this movement, and it may be added that the conditions in New York City make such a plan peculiarly desirable in the metropolis. A committee known as the Voluntary Defenders' Committee has now been fully organized in New York and will begin actual work at once. It has engaged two lawyers of experience in criminal litigation and of high standing in the profession. The plan is approved by several judges. It is more than an experiment, because the result of the system in the Far West has proved its efficiency.

To one who has not thought of the subject the question at once suggests itself: Why is not the plan of having lawyers for criminal defense assigned by judges satisfactory? Over fifteen hundred such assignments were made by the New York judges of the courts of General Sessions last year. No doubt a large proportion were good appointments, yet the system is defective. The Court finds it hard to secure a lawyer of real ability for an ordinary criminal case; few such lawyers are likely to be in the court-room at the time; lawyers devoted to civil practice rarely have the experience needed; the probation officer, who is supposed to gather evidence for the lawyer assigned, is not often the right person for that purpose, while under the new system trained investigators are available. Finally, what actually happens too often is that the assignment is made to one of a small group of lawyers who haunt the courts to get this kind of assignment; many of them are "shysters," ignorant or corrupt. One assigned lawyer thus appealed to the jury: "This man ha no lawyer. I am only assigned counsel. I get no pay. My onl reward is in heaven, and how can I ever get there?"

The poor man, and especially the poor young man charge with a first offense, for the community's sake as well as for h own, ought to have the full benefit of lawful defense and fai play. The plan of having voluntary defenders, chiefly fin spirited young lawyers, meets the want and removes the danger and vices of wholesale assignment to men often incompetent an in many cases even pettifoggers who are more likely to ro their wretched clients than to help them.

JOHN HAY AND CHINA

Dr. Wellington Koo, Chinese Minister at Washingto informs us that virtual passage is assured for a bill in th Chinese Parliament providing for the erection of a monumen to John Hay in the Central Park of Peking.

This is as it should be. John Hay was one of the best friend China ever had. At a time when, under the guise of spheres c influence, territorial concessions, and exclusive trading right the Powers were about to partition China, he stood forth a China's savior. The Boxer uprising of 1900 formed a peculiarl good opportunity for the Powers. Fortunately, however, for th instant every Power, suspecting the other Powers, was hesitatin before beginning the land-grabbing. John Hay had the genin to know precisely what he wanted to do and to seize the momen for doing it. Taking advantage of the instant lull, he sent "round robin" to all the foreign chancelleries, declaring that hi purpose was:

1. To protect American citizens in China.
2. To aid the Chinese Government to suppress the uprising
3. To preserve Chinese territorial and administrative inte rity.

How the grabbers trampled over each other in disclaimin any wish to grab, Germany at the head declaring that "w desire no partition of China and seek no special advantages" Hardly, it seemed, had the Hay round robin reached its de tinations before three things were assured:

1. China's integrity and internal order.
2. A "gentleman's agreement" among the land-grabbers t hold off.
3. The "open door" for foreign trade in China—that is t say, equal opportunities for foreign manufacturers, exporter and investors.

But John Hay did more than this. He overthrew the age-lon international ideal of greed, with its methods of deceit an underground politics; he replaced these things by his ow transparent honesty of purpose, by his frankness and fair pla in method.

Years later John Hay's magnanimity was shown in his su cessful proposal to remit half of the Chinese indemnity due t us for our losses during the Boxer Rebellion.

Are not these reasons enough for China's gratitude, and fo its expression in the Central Park of Peking?

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY LAWS UPHELD BY THE SUPREME COURT

On March 6 three very important decisions were hande down by the Supreme Court of the United States, sustainin the employers' liability laws of Washington, Iowa, and Ne York; these are the first of the State laws of this kind whic have come before the Supreme Court, and friends of the em ployers' liability movement are greatly encouraged. While th three laws differ widely in administrative machinery and pr vision for compensation, the basis on which all three are su tained is identical. To understand them it is necessary to revie the principles of common law under which the employer ha been in so many cases exempt.

These are, first, that the employee knows the nature of th bargain he makes when he contracts to do the work, and by tha knowledge tacitly assumes the risk; second, that negligence o the part of the employee himself or, third, negligence on the pa of a fellow-servant (*i. e.*, fellow-employee) may contribute to th accident which results in his injury or death. It is easy to se

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CARTOONS OF THE WEEK

Harding in the Brooklyn Eagle

NO HURRY

Kirby in the New York World

WAITING FOR THE DOORS TO OPEN

Cesare in the New York Evening Post

THE SCEPTER

Harding in the Brooklyn Eagle

NEXT?

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how, in the days when industry lacked all the complexity due to modern development of machinery, the employer might reasonably be held exempt from damages on these three points.

Now come the three decisions handed down by Mr. Justice Pitney, maintaining that, since danger to life and limb are inherent in modern industry and inalienable from it, the entire cost of accident loss may be reckoned under the law "as a part of the cost of the industry, just like the pay-roll, the repair account, or any other item of cost" for which the employer pays the bill.

The decision on the Washington law cites as a familiar exercise of the State power the granting of pensions to disabled soldiers and to the widows and dependents of those killed in war, and adds, "A machine as well as a bullet may produce a wound, and the disabling effect may be the same," and goes on to quote the Supreme Court of Washington as saying: "Under our statute the workman is the soldier of organized industry, accepting a kind of pension in exchange for absolute insurance on his master's premises."

It will be remembered that New York's original Employers' Liability Law, passed in 1910, was declared unconstitutional in the New York courts, and amendment to the State Constitution was necessary before the Legislature could venture once more.

The three present decisions are notable for their broad grasp of the human as against the merely legal principles involved. From the Washington decision Chief Justice White and Justices McKenna, Van Devanter, and McReynolds dissent.

THE FEDERAL EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION COMMISSION

The President's appointments to the new Federal Employees' Compensation Board were confirmed by the United States Senate on March 15. The appointments are specially interesting because one of the three members is to be a woman—Mrs. Frances Axtell, of Bellingham, Washington. Mrs. Axtell is fifty years old, and is a graduate of De Pauw University. For years she has been a leader of social reform movements. Mrs. Axtell was elected to the Washington Legislature in 1912 as a Progressive, and served on a commission to establish a minimum wage for women in the State of Washington. She was influential in the campaigns which gave woman suffrage and State-wide prohibition to Washington. In the 1916 campaign Mrs. Axtell was nominated for Congress on the Democratic ticket from the Second Congressional District of the State of Washington, and was also nominated on the Progressive ticket. She elected to run as a Democrat, on the advice of Progressives themselves, and lacked a few hundred votes of being elected over a Republican opponent, Lindley H. Hadley, who had the prestige of having served one term in Congress. Mrs. Axtell's appointment may thus be regarded as a recognition by the Administration of the far Western Progressive drift to the Democrats in the recent Presidential election.

Another appointee is John J. Keegan, a Democrat. The members of the Commission are appointed for two, four, and six years. Mrs. Axtell gets the four-year term and Mr. Keegan the two-year. He is forty-four years old, and has been Commissioner of Conciliation in the Federal Department of Labor. He began work as a machinist and became organizer of the International Association of Machinists of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, serving later as its auditor. Still later he was manager of the Indiana Telephone Company, and was a member of the Indiana Legislature for two terms. He introduced the first Workman's Compensation Bill there. It is now law.

The six-year term goes to Riley McMillan Little, of Swarthmore, Pennsylvania, a Republican. He is fifty-one years old. He began life on a farm, and worked up through the trade of harness-maker to the profession of a clergyman, graduating from Monmouth College, Illinois, and a Pittsburgh divinity school. His first charge was in Albany, Oregon, from which he was called to Chicago, where he became interested in charity and settlement work, in the Juvenile Court, and in industrial schools. Later he was called to Pittsburgh, where, in addition to pastoral labors, he was actively interested in the Survey.

These three persons will have the administration of what seems to be the most efficient bill passed by the late Congress. It should secure compensation to all Federal employees disable or killed in the course of their work for the Government. I case of death thirty-five per cent of an employee's salary is t be paid to his heirs. Provision is also made for compensatio during illness or other disability. Medical attendance is als provided. The law appropriates half a million dollars to be s aside as a separate fund in the Treasury to be known as th Employees' Compensation Fund, and the three persons ju appointed will administer it. Their salaries are $5,000 each.

RELIGIOUS PROGRESS IN 1916

During 1916 the religious forces of the United States ha a remarkable growth. Of this the Year-Book of the Feder Council of the Churches of Christ in America, edited by D H. K. Carroll, gives statistics for every religious body in th country. The Protestant denominations gained about 500,00 members, the Catholic about 216,000. The gain in ministe was nearly double that of 1915; the Roman Catholic the larges The number of churches added was rather small, 117, upon a n loss in 1915.

The Federal Council represents very nearly eighteen millio communicants, a gain in 1916 of about 254,000, besides a grea many adherents not counted. The Roman Catholic total r ported is 14,330,170; other Catholic bodies nearly a half-mil ion. One hundred and twenty religious bodies, some of the quite small, are included in a total of fifty denominations. D Carroll's tables report the numbers with the gain or decrea of each constituent body as far as ascertainable; and the sam for each denomination as a whole. The very names of som small sects interest the reader—"Heavenly Recruit," "Ol Two-Seed-in-the-Spirit," "Defenseless," etc. The leading Pro estant denominations sum up as follows:

Methodists (16 bodies), 7,608,284.
Baptists (15 bodies), 6,534,132.
Lutherans (21 bodies), 2,454,334.
Presbyterians (12 bodies), 2,171,601.
Protestant Episcopal (2 bodies), 1,078,435.

Of the half-million gained by all, 136,000 count in the Meth dist group; in the Baptist, 132,000; in the Presbyteria 67,522; 26,739 in the Protestant Episcopal; in the Lutheran 20,150. Since 1890 the population has gained about 39,000,00 —61 per cent. The net increase of the religious forces ha been 19,399,000—94 per cent. During the year the federate churches have shown unabated vigor in their ordinary wor an increase in their gifts for missions, and generous contribu tions for the relief of sufferers in war-distressed Europe an Asia. So much for the pessimistic forebodings heard in 1914.

A new chapter in the Year-Book indicates the distribution communicants and population of the chief world communions Protestantism. It shows that the prevailing estimates are fa too low, and that nearly if not quite 200,000,000 are Protestan members and adherents.

A FITTING SLOGAN

THE most significant speech at a recent peace meeting i New York City was also the shortest. It was a sing sentence shouted out from the center of the hall by a unknown orator:

"To hell with America."

This is a fitting slogan for the German armies abroad an their allies in this country. It has been their war cry for tw years and a half, but never before so tersely expressed.

America has long believed that arbitration is better than wa as a method of settling international disputes. When, in July 1914, England, France, Italy, and Russia urged Austria an Germany to settle their disputes with Serbia by arbitration, th answer of Germany was, To hell with arbitration.

America believes that treaties are sacred agreements an should be sacredly observed. Germany had by solemn treat guaranteed the neutrality of Belgium. When her armies in vaded Belgium in violation of that treaty, her answer to th unuttered protest of the civilized world was, To hell with treaties

President Lincoln in the Civil War formulated and Americ

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dopted certain rules of warfare, since accepted in substance
t The Hague by the civilized world. They included respect for
ie rights of non-combatants. The Zeppelin invasion of Eng-
nd, dropping bombs on unfortified villages and massacring
efenseless women and children, hummed in the air the song of
ate, To hell with non-combatants.

America believes in the freedom of the seas and fought the
Var of 1812 to defend it against the greatest naval power in
ie world. Germany has sunk unarmed and unwarned mer-
hant vessels on the ocean, burying in a common grave hundreds
f unoffending passengers. By deeds that speak louder than
ords she has shouted across the waste of waters to us and to
ll neutral nations, To hell with the freedom of the seas.

America is founded on the principle that just governments
re formed to protect the inalienable right of men to life,
iberty, and the pursuit of happiness. Wherever the German
rmies have gone they have carried with them to the lands
hey have invaded death, despotism, and unparalleled misery.
ermany now openly proposes to our southern neighbor to
oin with her in bringing a similar holocaust of calamity
pon our own land. Truly is her policy described by the un-
nown orator of the peace meeting in the memorable sentence,
' To hell with America."

By her deeds Germany has written in letters of fire and
lood, which time may extinguish but history can never forget,
he purpose which has actuated her: To hell with that princi-
le of liberty and that spirit of brotherhood which are the
orner-stones of our Republic, are embodied in our Constitu-
ion, and are emblazoned in our history.

JOIN THE ALLIES

Three reasons have been given for the proposal that when the Government of the United States decides to take up arms against Germany it shall not conclude any agreement or alliance with those nations that for two years or more have been fighting Germany.

One reason is that Washington counseled his fellow-countrymen against "entangling alliances."

Another is that in 1798, when we had a quarrel with France, we did not take part with France's enemies, but simply maintained our own rights on the seas.

The third reason is that the United States is in a position of splendid isolation, having no part or parcel with the political quarrels of Europe, and should not become involved with other nations in strife that can be settled only by deciding territorial and other problems with which America has no concern.

We shall not attempt here any complete answer to these reasons. We shall only suggest that Washington's advice was not against all alliances, but simply such as were entangling; that the situation to-day and the situation in 1798 are far from analogous; and that the position of splendid isolation, even if desirable, is not one that can be maintained in a world so closely bound together as the world of the twentieth century.

Corresponding to these three reasons against America's joining the Allies there are three reasons in favor of it.

First, there is only one way to engage in warfare with any hope of success—and that is with every resource necessary for victory. Against such an antagonist as Germany, prepared by years of physical, material, mental, and moral training for aggressive warfare, we shall need all the power available. In nothing is co-operation more essential for the exercise of power than in war. If we enter this war with any hope of victory, therefore, we must act together with the Allies. This first reason for joining the Allies, therefore, may be called the Hope of Success.

Second, to "go in alone" and to fight alone would mean to make peace alone. If, after entering the war, we should enter into a separate peace while the Entente Allies were still desperately fighting, we should, to say the least, risk the good will of nations whose friendship it would be a crime to sacrifice and whose enmity it would be a blunder to incur. And if the Allies, recognizing our right to make a separate peace, left us to make our peace with Germany after theirs, we should be left alone to bear the full brunt of Germany's military and naval might, which, however weakened it might be, could not conceivably fail to bring us terrible and perhaps lasting injury. What is involved in this danger is suggested by Mr. Colcord's article on another page. The only way we can save ourselves from this danger is by joining the Allies. This reason may be called that of National Defense.

Third, self-preservation may be the first law of nature, but it is not the highest. If there is one duty above all others that lies upon the American people, it is the duty of preserving, not only their own territory and homes and business and prosperity, but of preserving those ideals of democracy, of liberty, of equal opportunity, which make America what it is. Against those ideals are ranged the most efficient fighting forces ever created. The Prussian State, which by a process of education has stamped out of the German mind the thought of freedom and civil right; which has trampled down Belgium, that only wished to be left to work out its own civilization; which has openly avowed its intention to destroy, if possible, the only free world-empire that has ever arisen (the Empire of which the free peoples of Canada and Australia are a vital part); which has intrigued to keep over the freedom-loving Russian people the despotism of the Czar and the bureaucracy; which has joined forces with the persistent enemy of Italian liberation; and which has, with fiendish deliberation, devastated some of the fairest parts of France in order to break, if possible, the high spirit of the people of that Republic—this enemy of human liberty and human rights has challenged the world. As Mr. Lee, in his article on another page, says, "Germany, rather than not have her way, is scuttling the ship of the earth." Those nations that have taken up Germany's challenge, have borne the burden of defying it, have poured blood and treasure to preserve the institutions of liberty that have been threatened, are, as Dr. Cabot says in his article in this issue, taking the part of the hospital orderly against the madman. They ought to have America as a whole-hearted ally. This is the chief reason of all. It is that of Human Freedom.

DANGEROUS TENDENCIES OF ORGANIZED LABOR

Trades-unionism, as we have often stated, has been of great benefit not only to wage-workers but to the general progress of civilization. It had its origin in England seventy-five years ago, at a time when it was illegal for workmen to gather even in small assemblies to discuss the conditions under which they worked. The trades unions during the last three-quarters of a century have practically revolutionized the conditions of the laboring man and the attitude of society towards labor. Trades-unionism has been the main factor in legal accomplishment of social and industrial reforms which at the beginning were looked upon as dangerous to society, but are now accepted by society as the elemental and fundamental principles of its own existence.

With this wonderful record of success there is danger to-day in the United States that trades-unionism, with the growth of its power and influence, may become selfishly despotic. There are two indications of this tendency toward anti-social despotism which deserve particular attention at this time.

The first concerns the police power of the State. It seems probable now that the American people will decide to abolish the military functions of the separate States and concentrate those functions in the Federal Government. The National Guard, or State Militia, which has been used not only for National purposes but for suppressing disorders within the State boundaries, will virtually, if not technically, be abolished; but each separate State must have some police protection for the lives, property, and peaceable welfare of its citizens. Pennsylvania, for example, has a most successful State police system. New York State is now trying to establish one. But the State police system in New York is being opposed by organized labor because the leaders of organized labor want to retain the power of making strikes successful by violence. It is credibly reported that many members of the Legislature of the State of New York hesitate to vote for a State police system because they are afraid of the labor vote. It is time that this issue was met

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openly and squarely. Some of the labor leaders say that a State police system jeopardizes the "right to strike." This is not true. It jeopardizes the right to support strikes by brick-throwing, head-breaking, bomb-killing, and incendiarism. Cannot the intelligent labor leaders of New York State see that the right kind of State police system is in their interests? If we do not have a State police system, we shall continue to have the private armed guards, unscrupulous and prejudiced, which some of the industrial plants are now compelled to rely upon for the protection of their property. These armed guards should be declared illegal, but only when the State supplies its citizens with the protection which is due to them.

The second indication of despotism on the part of labor is its attitude toward the Supreme Court and the recent decision of that body on the Adamson Law. Chief Justice White, in delivering the majority opinion of the Court on that law, said that Congress has the power to fix wages on inter-State railways because of "the power which it undoubtedly possessed to provide by appropriate legislation for compulsory arbitration." In other words, in an *obiter dictum*, Chief Justice White, of the Supreme Court, asserts, we are glad to say, that in the public utility of inter-State railways Congress has the power to declare a strike criminal until the dispute has been submitted to arbitration, and, further, to declare that any rebellion against the decision of that arbitration is criminal. Thus, by a definition of the Supreme Court, service in a National public utility is social service and can be regulated by society exactly as service in the Post-Office or in the army is regulated. This, Mr. Gompers, the head of the American Federation of Labor, declares is a provision by the Supreme Court "for establishment of industrial slavery and a fugitive slave law." Here, again, the issue is plain and must be faced.

Can society declare that spitting upon the sidewalk is criminal and punishable by fine or imprisonment? If it so decides, is the man who is made to obey the law a slave, and if he runs away and is pursued is the pursuit made under the Fugitive Slave Law? American society says no to this question. Is a taxicab chauffeur who is forbidden to drive his cab thirty miles an hour through a crowded street a slave, and if he is pursued by the police for doing so is he a victim of the Fugitive Slave Law? American society says no to this question. We believe it will say no to Mr. Gompers's question. The Supreme Court decisio in the Adamson Law makes it very clear that the public h rights which neither employers nor employees can violate.

When the railway managers twenty-five years ago conducte themselves on the principle expressed in the words "the publ be damned," they were brought to terms in no uncertain manne Organized labor in this country is very much in danger of fal ing into the "public be damned" attitude of mind. The Go ernment of the United States is not a class government. It is Government of the people, by the people, for the people; an labor class domination of the Government is exactly on a pa with capitalistic class domination of the Government. Neithe can be tolerated.

ONE COUNTRY, ONE PARTY

Before this issue of The Outlook reaches all its readers th Sixty-fifth Congress will have assembled in extra session. Ther ought to be but two parties in that Congress. The platform of the American party should have but two planks.

I. Immediate measures for the defense of our borders from the threatened invasion, for the protection of our commerce and our citizens on the high seas, and for the maintenance of American ideals of the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness against aggressive despotism.

II. Universal military training after the plan of the democracies of Switzerland and Australia, at Federal expense and under exclusive Federal control.

The platform of the opposition we shall not attempt to define.

When our volunteers went to Mexico, they were first examined. In this examination they were not asked whether they were Protestants or Roman Catholics, Jews or Christians, foreign born or native born, Republicans or Democrats. The only question was, Had they the moral, mental, and physical qualifications required to defend their country in the field? The country ought to organize to-day as the militia was organized. All Americans who have the moral, mental, and physical qualities which are required to enable them to unite with their fellow-citizens of like faith and loyalty with themselves should constitute one American party in Congress and out of it.

JOIN THE ALLIES

A REPORT OF A PATRIOTIC MASS-MEETING IN NEW YORK CITY

THERE is no crowd in the world like an American crowd when stirred by a common enthusiasm. There is a fervor about the French when a crowd of them is moved by love of France; there is a dignity and pride in English patriotism; but what characterizes such a crowd as that which gathered in Madison Square Garden on March 22 is its brightness, its zest—a quality that Americans themselves call "pep." There is a sort of carelessness in its very orderliness, a cheerfulness in its seriousness. In such a throng of Americans as gathered that evening there is a stimulant. Such a crowd does not take kindly to suppression. It wants to expand itself. It likes to shout and move around. The band as it plays its rhythmic marches and its patriotic airs is a very part of the crowd itself; and the American flags that are draped from the galleries and that are carried by the people seem to sparkle and flash just because the crowd itself is electric.

And yet, most restless as such a crowd seems to be, there are no people on earth so intolerant of purposeful disorder. Instinctively the American crowd seems to recognize that their own freedom to move about and to be easy-going and to keep, so to speak, on their toes, depends upon the fact that that freedom must not be abused; that everybody can go just so far and nobody must go one step farther.

It was while this throng of Americans of all kinds, but for the most part of the plain variety, were assembling, it was while their feet were shuffling and their voices were creating a sort of impenetrable fog of sound throughout the whole vast structure, that from an elevated platform nearly as high as a lower gallery one of this crowd stood forward by himself, and with the strokes of the gavel precipitated a sort of silence in the midst of the confusion. It was Elihu Root, former Secretary of War, Secretary of State, and Senator of the United States. Over and through the conglomerate of shuffling, rustling, murmuring of the crowd sounded his first words:

> In all this vast assemblage there are no parties and no partisans. We are all Americans.

Coming from one of the leaders of the party opposed to the party in power, these words struck the great audience as the very words they first wanted to hear, and they cheered.

> We come to exercise the right and perform the duty of citizens of a great self-governing Republic, to speak so far as in us lies the people's voice upon the fateful issues of this present time. . . .
>
> Autocrats with great standing armies can make war as they choose, because they have but to order and their regiments march; but in a democracy war cannot be made except as the people will that it shall be made. And we are here to bear the burden of freedom in speaking our voice as to what freedom demands in meeting the war that is now being waged against us.

Solemn and sobering words were these to address to a flag-waving, scintillating throng of Americans; but there was no question that with all their brightness and zest these Americans had gathered in a mood and with a purpose which were as sober

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and as solemn as these words. Mr. Root had once more shown his remarkable aptitude for understanding the nature of the task that fell to his lot. Throughout his ensuing speech the applause showed not so much that his audience was with him as that he was with his audience.

Half-way through his speech he was interrupted by a shrill voice that shouted, "We want peace!" The owner of the voice got what he wanted. He was promptly carried out, and the meeting went on. Another interrupter shouted at one of Mr. Root's statements, "That's a lie, and you're a coward to say so." As one of these palestric advocates of peace was conveyed outdoors where he could express himself without disturbing others, Mr. Root warned those who had any idea of breaking up the meeting by saying that "they must not push the patience of Americans too far." The application of this warning to others besides the disturbers of the meeting was the one which most appealed to this crowd.

At every suggestion that the alternative to defense of the country's rights and obligations was submission there were cries of "No, never!" Mr. Root said:

> One submission leads to new aggression. . . . And so step by step, before a people knows, . . . its rights are gone and it is a dependent and subject people.
>
> We did think a few years ago that the reign of law had come into the world; . . . but we have had a sad awakening. Neither the rules of law, nor the faith of treaties, nor the instincts of humanity, nor the teachings of civilization, nor the requirements of religion, stand in the way of those Powers that are now seeking in the world with fire and sword what they call the liberty of national evolution, the liberty to send their increasing population out and seize the territory and subjugate the inhabitants of other lands. . . .
>
> If a peace be made in Europe . . . and no friend of America includes in its terms anything to protect these Western continents, the whole force of national evolution into the territory of others will be directed toward the vast territories, the immense wealth, of undefended America. . . .
>
> Upon the issue of the war in Europe hangs the question whether America shall at the close of that war be turned into an armed camp, or whether America shall be a subject nation. . . .
>
> Our fathers lit the torch. It was our fight for the freedom of self-governing democracies that unloosed the band upon the people of England. It was our success that gave courage and hope to the men of France, who cast down the Bourbons and set up their Republic. No man has had thoughts for liberty during this century and a half in all this world that has not been cheered and strengthened by the example and the inspiration and the spirit of our free America; and if that spirit is not dead, as I know it is not, that spirit is with the Allies who are fighting our battles.

When Dr. Hibben, President of Princeton, rose to speak, he took the breath of his audience away for a moment by saying, "I believe in peace at any price;" but he restored his hearers' breath and evoked it in the form of cheers when he added, "and the price at the present time is war." The only peace, he explained, that was worth fighting for is the peace of conscience, the peace that comes with the consciousness that we have raised our power as well as our voice against great wrong. And he asked three questions, which his audience promptly answered:

Are we going to wait to let others fight our fight for us? And the audience shouted, "No, fight Germany on the spot!"

Second, Are we going to fight merely defensively, or are we going to strike with all our power, moral and material? And his audience answered in unmistakable terms that the best defense is an offense.

Third, Are we going to fight alone, or are we going to unite with the Allies? And the audience shouted their answer when he expressed the hope "that the Stars and Stripes will be seen somewhere along the von Hindenburg line in France."

Of all the speeches perhaps the most significant was that which followed. It was given by one of the older statesmen of our time, Charles S. Fairchild, Secretary of the Treasury in the Cabinet of the last preceding Democratic President, Grover Cleveland.

"The case is made," said Mr. Fairchild. "What can we do?" And then he proceeded to answer his own question:

> Universal military training? Yes. . . . We should have begun it long ago, not only to train our youth, but also to unite our people, so divided sectionally, racially, and socially. It would be good if every one had to make sacrifice for a common cause—all sections, all races, all classes, all alike, and all together. . . .
>
> But, alas! we have not had this, and must now do the best we can. War is here. . . . Ships, arms, men, universal service, money, let us have, above all courage, conscience, soul.
>
> We should take our place beside those peoples that have fought many months for all that is best in our traditions and ideals; beside those who are fighting our battle. . . .
>
> This is the day for men who "dare lead where any dare follow, and dare follow where any dare lead." . . .
>
> What an hour would be that when a great division of patriot soldiers from our land marched up to that long battle-line in France, under the Stars and Stripes, greeted by "Britannia" and the "Marseillaise," answering with "America" and "The Star-Spangled Banner," led by that ex-President of ours whose name you know so well!
>
> Such another would be when from over the Pacific another great division marched to the front in Russia, sent by the oldest to the youngest democracy to help save both from the dreadful foe of all democracies.

The reference to Mr. Roosevelt evoked even greater cheers than Mr. Roosevelt's own letter, which was read later; for while Americans are very apt to applaud brave words, they like best the thought of brave deeds.

When George Wharton Pepper, former Professor of Law at the University of Pennsylvania, declared that "an unreal neutrality is too galling a yoke for the neck of a free people," his audience showed that they were relieved at the prospect of being freed from that sort of bondage; and by their cheers they showed that they were with Mr. Pepper when he said, "It is easier to be an American to-night than it has been at any time during the last two years."

In some respects the most effective speech of all was by the Mayor of New York, John Purroy Mitchel, for he had not only words to give, but also tangible evidence in the form of living men who moved and acted the Mayor's and the meeting's doctrine in the sight of all the people. The question, said Mayor Mitchel, was whether democracy, with all its liberty, had the power, the efficiency, the vitality, to defend itself and preserve its institutions. That, said the Mayor, was the question propounded by Germany. If the United States was not prepared to make it a serious affair, he had faith enough in the efficiency of Germany to be sure that Germany will make it a serious affair for us. To meet this issue this country, said the Mayor, must be prepared; and that is where the Mayor presented his visual evidence. To-day, explained the Mayor, the police force of New York are prepared for military service; and the men in khaki whom the audience had seen effectively, with all possible gentleness but with no lack of vigor, convey recalcitrant disturbers outdoors were citizens trained by the Police Department to do police work so that in the case of any emergency the ordinary police work of the city would remain attended to. Perhaps the best evidence of the preparation of these men for their task was the fact that the praise of the Mayor and the applause of the audience were received by the men in khaki without a shadow of self-consciousness. In the midst of it all they stood watchful, ready, alert, and let all the praise go where, after all, it really belonged, to efficient democracy. But the democracy which the Mayor wanted preserved was not merely the democracy of New York City or New York State or the United States; it was democracy wherever it has appeared in the world. And for the preservation of that he believed this country was responsible.

"I believe," said Mayor Mitchel, "it would be shame to this country from which it would never recover if we did not send, in the uniform and under the banner of the United States, troops to Europe to take their place side by side with the men who are fighting the battle of democracy and human rights."

When the assembly had adopted the resolutions presented by Professor Franklin H. Giddings calling upon Congress to "declare that by the acts of Germany a state of war does now exist between that country and the United States," and had sung "The Star-Spangled Banner," there ended a meeting which not only for the occasion that called it forth, but also for the speeches that rose to the heights of that occasion, is likely to rank with the great meetings in the history of America.

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AMERICA'S DUTY TO-DAY

FROM THE POINT OF VIEW OF A HOSPITAL DOCTOR

BY RICHARD C. CABOT

One of the most eminent medical men in the country, professor in the Harvard Medical School, author of books and articles on medicine, Dr. Cabot has won special distinction through his creative ability in developing social service work in hospitals. He is connected with the Massachusetts General Hospital and other hospitals in Boston.—THE EDITORS.

THE hospital doctor's type of work makes him usually a man of peace. His business is to conserve life and to build up vital powers. He is against no one, has nothing to get from any one, wants nothing but a chance to do his work undisturbed. For this purpose he needs quiet, and naturally (like the American people) he gets busily absorbed in the job. Moreover, he is constantly seeing the evils of force applied in anger or recklessness, in hate or intoxication. Facing daily the evil results of force and war, laboring to undo them, he tends to become a peacemaker. Consulted by members of warring families, he is habitually trying to reconcile. The oiling of troubled waters is his daily task. Moreover, his professional standards make it incumbent on him never to lose his temper, never to feel bitterness or hate or scorn while "on duty." With patients one does not allow such feelings. If any one has a right to want peace at any price, it is the doctor. But he doesn't. For he has seen the day when only war could achieve the ends of peace.

Working one day in a laboratory near a hospital ward, I was busy at the microscope. I heard a noise in the adjoining ward, a cry. But (like Uncle Sam) I had often heard such disturbances around me, and knew that the proper authorities would probably attend to them. It was not my business. A moment later a nurse rushed in and, following her pointing hand, I saw two men wrestling and scuffling at the end of the ward. They looked much alike, as any contestants superficially seen are apt to do. One might have regarded it merely as a disgusting row, discreditable to both parties, as so many pacifists now regard the war in Europe. Both were panting, scowling, struggling. No reasonable persuasion was going on. Mutual hate it seemed.

But the nearer, truer view (which the pacifist refuses) showed me that a hospital orderly was fighting for his life with a paretic patient in delirium. The madman had already injured one patient before the orderly saw him. It was a fight between law and lawlessness, between right and wrong.

I don't need to say how eagerly I got into that fight. But perhaps I do need to show that the same motive which hitherto had kept me in paths of peace drove me now to war. The same desire to save life, to foster strength, to preserve order, was the motive in both activities. Peace and war are not always opposites. They may be branches from the same root-desire for service, now by one means, now by the other.

The orderly is the Entente. The delirious patient is Germany. The helpless patients around them are the European nations. The doctor is the United States, looking on, and at last, we hope, ready to take his part. He will not wait, I trust, till one of the fighters lurches near enough to tread on his toes. He will not fight merely for his own interests or for any one else's interests. For it is the cause that calls him; the cause that ennobles one of the fighters and degrades the other. That hospital orderly, like the Entente, is no congenital saint, no habitual hero. He might have been in the wrong, and I might have interfered to stop his abusing a patient. But, like the Entente, he is just now ennobled by his cause. Both stand for law and order against lawlessness. Hence it was not pugnacity or revenge or jealousy that drew me into that fight. It was the defense of the right against lawlessness. So it should be with our country now.

Germany's lawlessness is self-acknowledged. "Necessity *knows no law*" was her leader's motto as she entered Belgium August 4, 1914. Publicly and with due consideration he said it.

The Entente, like the hospital orderly as I saw him in my instant of hesitation, was suffering for others—for all of us. The orderly was defending me and I stood idle! His adversary suffered from paresis, a long latent brain disease with *delusions of grandeur* and outbreaks of sudden unprovoked violence. Some of Germany's professors have defined her present aims in words that might have been taken from the lips of a paretic patient with delusions of grandeur. Out of Germany's deep latent illness has come this sudden outbreak of lawlessness. Like our patient's delirium, like fire, flood, or any destructive irruption of nature, it must be checked.

Such a check is the best service to the violent patient himself. He is doing the worst he can for himself as well as for us. He is wearing out his heart in his struggles. If we can make him stop attacking others, we may save him from killing himself too.

A month ago a Congressman in Washington said to me, aghast: "Why, you wouldn't drag us into war, would you?" Believing that this war is one of issues as clear as the hospital struggle just described, I certainly do wish to drag every onlooker into it precisely as I mobilized my own energies across that hospital ward to save a life. Any one would do the same who saw it as I do. I believe that only ignorance or blindness creates any doubt about the right side and the wrong in this war. The more one studies the documents, the clearer it is. We ought to have been doing our part in the war for the last two and a half years. The sooner we do our belated duty, the better.

We are Christians, servants of a religion of love which expresses itself equally by gentleness and by force, never by supineness, never by hate. Is a Christian less loving when he seizes the bridle of a runaway horse, to save innocent bystanders from being trampled under its hoofs? He gives all for love, force, and reason freely flung into the service of the right. Has one forgotten Christ when one risks his life to restrain a maniac crazed with disease and near to throttling an innocent neighbor? Could one's love, one's Christianity, be other than hypocrisy if one was not faithful unto death, withholding no service called for? Force directed to noble ends is not base. Tiny forces that wag tongue or pen in reasoning and persuasion are no more Christian than the brute elemental force that launches a lifeboat. Our religion may call for any power we posssess. He who holds back any service in the hour of need does but lip service to his God.

A year ago we heard the words of one of the greatest lovers of peace that our time has known—Josiah Royce. His passion for service and the right kept him, as it kept most of us, in the path of peace till 1914. Then, at the end of his noble life, the same love of God and man drove him into advocacy of war. Let us see how far we have carried out his counsels.

A year ago he told us our duties in these words:

1. "Let us enthusiastically approve of supplying the enemies of Germany with financial aid and with munitions of war." That we have certainly done.

2. "Let us resist with all our moral strength and influence those who would place an embargo upon munitions." We no longer have to argue about that.

3. "Let us bear uncomplainingly the transient restrictions on our commerce which the war entails." Well, we have borne them, though with grumbling.

4. "Let us do what we can to bring about at least a rupture of diplomatic relations between our Republic and the foes of mankind." That, thank God, is accomplished at last.

5. "Let us await fearlessly whatever danger this, our duty as Americans, may entail upon us, on our land, and on our posterity." We are still waiting, but not for long.

We have made progress in a year. With unspeakable relief we see some of Royce's greatest hopes fulfilled.

Royce died still sorrowing because they were unfulfilled, and

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believe that his travail and grief over the war was a strong actor in bringing about his death. But to-day I believe that he ees that his labor and suffering helped to redeem this Nation, nd that his death was not in vain.

Recently a group of Harvard men took their lives in their ands and started for France. A week later the Harvard Surical Unit was on its way. They face the chance of death. But is here one among us who does not envy them their chance to get a lean death for a great cause? A physician sees so many deaths hat seem to accomplish nothing! No step in a man's life is ftener sordid and apparently meaningless than his death. But if by our death we could help the Entente or arouse this Nation, who would not leap for the opportunity?

We who are left behind to-day, inert and useless, while the right is fighting for its life and for ours—oh, soon we hope to be delivered from this shame, soon we trust we shall stand beside our brothers, ready to do our bit.

Then at last we shall be safe—life glorified, death sanctified, clean gain either way. Then we can truly say, "Whether we live, we live unto the Lord; and whether we die, we die unto the Lord," for then, in this holy cause, "to live is Christ, and to die is gain."

A NATIONAL BUDGET

IT was only a few years ago when the Sixty-second Congress appropriated for the annual expenditures of the Government over a billion dollars. The country was so astounded hat the Congress was called in the newspapers "The Billion Dollar Congress." We have now passed in our National exenditures the two-billion-dollar mark. Few citizens underand how this enormous growth in our expenditures and the nforced income from taxation has come about. We imagine at few members of Congress quite understand. This is the ain reason why there should be introduced into our Federal overnment a budget system. We have drawn up and present erewith a simple budget for the coming fiscal year of the nited States. It does not include all the details of a budget, ut it shows the principles of simple ordinary bookkeeping pon which such a budget should be based.

Such a financial statement as this makes it clear why Congress as increased the income tax from one per cent to two per cent, hy it has increased the inheritance taxes, and has enacted e munitions taxes and a tax on the excess profits of all cororations over and above the eight per cent dividends which they are permitted to pay to their stockholders. It is perfectly clear that we cannot spend money on our army and navy, our rivers and harbors, our public buildings, unless we raise that money in some way. The simple sketch of a budget which we have made shows the expenditures by Congress and the methods by which the late session of Congress proposed to raise the money for them. If the country does not want to pay an increased income tax or an increased inheritance tax, then it must get along with a smaller army and navy, with fewer public buildings, and with unimproved rivers and harbors.

What we have tried to do in a very simple and incomplete fashion ought to be done every year by the Secretary of the Treasury, and submitted in a balance-sheet form both to Congress and to the country, just as the Chancellor of the Exchequer of Great Britain does. A budget sheet like that which we here suggest will clarify the atmosphere of many problems of taxation and expenditures. If the reader of this article is a business man, we ask him why he does not write to his Congressman urging the establishment of a National budget system.

A BUDGET SKETCH FOR THE FISCAL YEAR BEGINNING JULY 1, 1917, AND ENDING WITH JUNE 30, 1918

ESTIMATED APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE ENSUING FISCAL YEAR

Fixed charges (say $83,000,000 for interest on bonds, Indian trust funds, etc.) and current appropriations asked of Congress by the President on December 4, 1916, the current appropriations being the demands made by the different executive departments, the District of Columbia, and independent bureaus like the Inter-State Commerce Commission, Panama Canal, etc.	$1,654,000,000
Payments on bills enacted since December 4, 1916; supplemental estimates	232,000,000
Payment on Armed Ship Bill if enacted in April, 1917	100,000,000
Deficit on June 30, 1918, estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury	379,000,000
Balance forward	109,000,000
Total	$2,474,000,000

ESTIMATED REVENUE FOR THE ENSUING FISCAL YEAR

Estimated balance on hand July 1, 1917		$115,000,000
Customs (ordinary receipts), say		222,000,000
Internal revenue (ordinary receipts from tobacco, spirits, and fermented liquors, and from individual and corporation income taxes)		450,000,000
Postal receipts		334,000,000
Miscellaneous sources (ordinary receipts, including Panama Canal tolls and deposits for postal savings bonds)		68,000,000
Total		$1,189,000,000
ADDITIONAL INCOME		
I. Customs		$8,000,000
II. Internal revenue.		
(a) Additional revenue from new legislation on individual income tax	$44,000,000	
(b) Additional revenue from corporation income tax	76,000,000	
(c) New inheritance tax	66,000,000	
(d) New emergency and munitions tax	90,000,000	
(e) New excess profits tax	226,000,000	
Total		502,000,000
III. Miscellaneous sources		3,000,000
IV. Sales of bonds.		
(a) The issuance of short-term Treasury notes up to	$300,000,000	
(b) An issuance of bonds (towards the payment of expenditures on account of the Mexican situation, the building of an armor plate plant, the construction of the Alaskan Railway, and the purchase of the Danish West Indies) up to	100,000,000	
(c) The sale of all heretofore authorized Panama Canal bonds not yet issued	222,000,000	
(d) Naval emergency bonds	150,000,000	
		772,000,000
Total		$2,474,000,000

The figures in black-face type show that the Sixty-fourth Congress has had to provide more than $1,200,000,000 by extra taxes and the sale of bonds

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JOIN THE ALLIES

DOES SELF-DEFENSE DEMAND IT? DO WE OWE IT TO CIVILIZATION?

TWO ARTICLES

Hardly secondary even to the question whether the United States should meet Germany's war with war is the question whether entering the war the United States should formally become one of the Allies. It is of this question that these two articles present two aspec Under the title of "Mental Unpreparedness" the Rev. Samuel Colcord considers the bearing of that question on the safety of the Nati and the preservation of its institutions; under the title "'My Country, 'Tis of'—What?" the Rev. Gerald Stanley Lee considers the bearing of t same question on the future peace and welfare of the world. The reader will find elsewhere in this issue a report of the great mass-meeting Madison Square Garden, New York City, where the question was enthusiastically answered in the affirmative by the thousands assemble and on the editorial pages the reader will find the question summarized and discussed.—THE EDITORS.

I—MENTAL UNPREPAREDNESS

BY SAMUEL COLCORD

HERE is what one man thinks, and he thinks it very earnestly:

First, war with Germany is certain, not, as is the accepted belief, because she will reluctantly fight us rather than restrict her ruthless submarine warfare and other methods of lawlessness. That is what she would much like to have us believe, and it may lead to our entry into the conflict sooner than will suit her ends. Nor can her reason for involving us in war be the shallow one so frequently advanced, that she may be able to surrender gracefully, saying, "We cannot fight the whole world," though that may incidentally serve as a mollifier. Her motives are far deeper and more compelling. They are, in fact, vital to the very existence of the Hohenzollern rule.

What, then, are the deeply underlying and compelling motives that urge her to the course? They may be briefly summed up in this, that in her present embarrassed and desperate plight official Germany sees in *successful* war with the United States her only salvation. Notice the emphasis is on the word successful.

Second, it is a dangerous fallacy to take it for granted that we have only to fear a *victorious* Germany. Like the boy with the apple core, there is not to be a victorious Germany. In that thought we imagine we are secure and attempt no adequate preparation for defense. But admitting, what is inadmissible, that Germany may emerge the victor in the present war, she would be less dangerous to us than if defeated, for in that case her navy and much of her army would for two or three years be employed to hold and conserve what she had won, which would give us the much-needed time to prepare. *Our danger is much greater from a defeated Germany*, for defeat will compel her to attack us, and to do it with expedition while we are unprepared.

Germany knows she is now beaten; that even her ruthless submarine warfare will not save her. She hopes that it will make the Entente Allies more willing to make terms, and at the first favorable moment she will accept the best she can get and conclude a peace that will leave her defeated in the eyes of the world and her own people.

What then? Something must be done, and that quickly, to prevent revolution in Germany and save the Kaiser's throne. This cannot be done by avowing in surrender her inability to conquer the world. That would require too much explanation and apology. Nothing can do it but a great diversion, and no diversion would be great enough except it be another war—a war with a great and powerful nation, starting out with bright promise of success and quickly ending in decisive victory and conquest.

That is the prime and determining motive. But there are other motives of so great importance that they might alone be compelling if this one did not exist. Among them is this, that our prodigious wealth offers the only source from which Germany can recoup her wasted finances and meet the indemnities that may be imposed upon her. She would exact billions of dollars from New York and like sums from other of our citi and follow by a demand for other billions from our Natio Government. Other motives even more appealing than that indemnity are that for the loss of her colonies and her mark she would be repaid a hundredfold in the possession of t United States of America, that it would give her a controlli influence in the other Americas, and would go far toward moving the menace of republican government which is t Hohenzollerns' dread bogey.

Let us from the German view-point see how all this may wo out. We assume, what is certain to be true if we as a Nati do not awake to the danger, that "our traditional policy" w have by short-sighted vision and obstructive tactics preven our alliance with the nations at war with Germany, and t we are "going it alone," in unconscious but full accord w the German plan.

We will assume that peace between Germany and the Ente Allies has been concluded. By its terms Germany cannot ag attack them, nor can they or any of them attack Germa unless first attacked or encroached upon by her. But the ter of the compact do not bar attack upon the United States America, since we, having refused alliance, are not included the peace.

Her course has long been determined on; her scheme been carefully and fully worked out. We are planning to h an adequate navy in three years. Her navy, by the terms of pe released from Heligoland, is adequate and ready. The enlistm of our army or its enrollment by conscription has been for th years a subject of discussion. Her army of ten million veter experienced and hardened in the crucible of the most stup dous and appalling war of all the ages, is mobilized and re *Our* guns, munitions, and equipment, only partly in the tract stage, exist largely in figures and estimates. Hers are re to hand in superfluous abundance. She sees in our absol unpreparedness her opportunity, and therefore she strikes.

Let us have the wisdom and the courage to put aside sn complacency and face the facts. Only our gallant navy wo stand between us and destruction. If Germany's greater n reinforced by hundreds of submarines (with accompanying sl as their bases of supply) and aided by hundreds of aircraft relea from ships that would convey them, can be defeated by navy, then we are safe, but if her fleet can destroy our navy are lost; for under the protecting guns of her navy she co then within forty days land upon our shores hundreds of t sands of her soldiers with all the needed guns, munitions, equipment, and follow, if need be, with millions more. Aga such an avalanche of military power what hope could there for our little army, scarcely large enough to patrol the Mexi border?

We could appeal in vain for the help of the British navy the aid of our old ally, France. They would have had eno of war, and why should they aid us when in their hour of n

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ve refused alliance with them? And, besides, the terms of the peace would forbid their attacking Germany. A possible revolution in Germany before the conclusion of peace may prevent her attack upon us. Nothing else can.

Third, it would be a fatal error to rely upon the unthinking belief, so often expressed, that Germany will have enough to occupy her attention to prevent an attack upon us for three years or more after the war, and therefore we may rely upon that time in which to get ready, as apparently we are relying. That may be true if she, victorious, has conquered empires to guard, but not in case of her defeat. With her fleet released from Heligoland by the terms of peace, she will be ready at once, and is far too cunning and too much awake to every opportunity to give us the needed three years in which to prepare. Besides, her need would be far too urgent. With every detail ready and only waiting for the day, if the peace is concluded in July her fleet can attack us in August.

Fourth, we will fatally deceive ourselves if we continue to think, as nearly all Americans do, that if our fleet should be destroyed and our army completely defeated by a great invading force on account of our lack of preparedness, we could within a year or two enlist, arm, equip, and mobilize an army which would gain the ascendency and drive the invader out. Not by any possibility could we recover and retrieve against the new methods and machinery of war now in use.

Germany would at once take possession of all our forts, our armories, arsenals, and navy-yards, our shipbuilding, steel, iron, copper, and munition plants, and put them to her own uses; and, with the entire country policed by hundreds of thousands of the enemy force, and practically under martial law, what possible chance could there be to recruit, mobilize, and drill an army or provide it with the necessary guns and munitions? If we supinely surrender American freedom, we can never regain it.

No man detests war or loves peace more than the writer. Some of his best friends (men of noble instincts and high ideals) are pacifists, but their influence in this crisis in our country's history is so deadening to all her highest interests and to that of humanity and free government throughout the world that he is constrained to say, with a rising sense of righteous indignation that bodes no good to them if it be an omen of the Nation-wide wrath that is to come, that, if the liberty which the valor of our fathers bequeathed to us is lost in feeble surrender by their witless sons, it will be due and will be wrathfully and rightly charged to the teaching of the unreasoning peace-at-any-price pacifism that has sapped the nerve of our people and held back the energy of preparation. To that may be charged our present defenseless plight that threatens to make us the prey of the ruthless Prussian militarism.

Fifth. Has the writer painted a dark picture? He has also named a word that will curtain it with light. That word is "alliance." Let the United States but use that word, and Germany on the conclusion of the peace, be she victorious or defeated, will be so completely tied that she will dare not so much as fire a gun at us. If we enter the alliance with the nations now fighting Germany, or even if one should conceive that we should do the unnatural and forbidding thing to ally ourselves with the Central Powers, we will be included in the terms of peace and could not thereafter be attacked by any of the contracting parties. Under the present conditions of our unpreparedness an alliance is necessary to our very existence as a Nation, though it need not be an entangling alliance, against which Washington warned us. But that is another chapter. In this case, as in most, to act rightly is to act safely. *We must enter the alliance*, and that quickly, else Germany may forestall us by concluding peace while we are yet without. Then we will have to fight her and "fight alone."

Since Germany has shattered all the "ifs," and made it plain that we are to have war, this has become the new and timely question, the really momentous question of the hour. The real danger to our country in this hour of crisis, and it is a very serious danger, is this—not that our people will not come to right thinking in the end, but that resourceful German intrigue and secret propaganda joined with anti-English influences and prejudices will block any effective move toward alliance until it will be too late. To open and stimulate the discussion of this question is the purpose for which this article has been written. Shall we enter the alliance? Let the discussion go on. Prompt decision is imperative.

Let us show to Prussianism that Germany has made another mistake in diplomacy. As she underestimated the patriotism and valor of Belgium, as she failed to take account of the far-seeing wisdom and resolute decision that enlisted Great Britain in the war contrary to German calculations, as she sadly misjudged the faithful heart and stalwart manhood of France, so she has not taken sufficiently into account the wisdom and patriotism of America when once America is awake. We can disconcert and defeat all her plans by joining the alliance and thus becoming included in the terms of the peace by which she could not again attack us without violating the compact and bringing the entire Entente Alliance down upon her.

We have appealed to the lower motive of fear and a proper regard for our own safety; but far above that is our deep concern for the safety of our imperiled institutions, for that which was Lincoln's solicitude—that this last great experiment of human freedom, a "government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth." If we enter into the alliance, let it be for that, and to do a great nation's part in the battle for civilization, and in high devotion to the cause of all humanity—for the democracy and freedom of the world.

II—"MY COUNTRY, 'TIS OF"—WHAT?

BY GERALD STANLEY LEE

COUNT BERNSTORFF has taken the position that twenty-five per cent of the Americans are for the Allies, fifteen per cent for Germany, and sixty per cent are indifferent.

I wish to speak of the indifferent.

Whenever I feel unhappy about the part America has played during the war and try to think up something pleasant, the first thing I fall back on usually (it has come to be a habit—a little desperate habit) is how good we have been to Belgium. Everybody has seemed to think we were being good to them. Comments from across the sea—a little faint and exhausted, it is true, but honest compliments—have come to us about it. Europe looked over her left shoulder while she was paying more than we were and said, "Thank you."

But here, as I figure it out, was what they thanked us for:

A country called Australia, crowded off into a corner of the ocean, a country of whose name most people do not think more than once or twice a year, reached over and handed Belgium across twenty thousand miles of empty sea a sum of money which footed up to seventy cents for every man and woman and child in Australia. In America, we gave to Belgium thirty cents apiece, but there was a good deal of stir about it in the papers. Everybody remembers how much beautiful emotion was sent over with each thirty cents.

France—stunned and broken France—in addition to offering up to Belgium the lives of countless sons and fathers and brothers and on top of the cost of her enormous army, on top of her bottomless bill paid out to America for ammunition, gave more to Belgium than we Americans gave to Belgium out of the money France had put into our pockets.

England, while she was in the very act of uprooting the financial center of the world and handing it over to us with one hand, with the other was giving away to Belgium more money than America gave.

And now when I sit by and hear an American band singing so glibly and so thoughtlessly "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," I think of our thirty cents.

I cannot help wishing the American band would stop singing of "My Country, 'Tis of Thee"—singing of its thirty cents—would stop with a crash, and break out suddenly singing as

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though its heart would break the song of broken and bleeding France. The "Marseillaise" expresses more the actual, honest, American feelings I am having as a human being and as a citizen to-day than "America" does.

And when I think of "God Save the King," of that noble and passionate song hoarse with death, full of love and tenderness and mighty-heartedness, as it is being sung in England to-day, and remember that daily, nightly, over there they are singing it to the same tune to which our "America" is sung, and when I think that some American band at this very moment probably is tripping out in a warm glow of feeling to great banks of happy faces the same tune that, high and stern and splendid, the English boys in the trenches of France are singing to the stars, it cuts me to the quick.

I do not believe that the way they have taken on both sides in Europe to get what they want is the practical way to have started to get it, and I do not desire to join in their death song.

But joining in a death song is better than going about day after day in America trying to find a country. It is better than going about the clubs and up and down the streets looking on everywhere at a drool of philosophy and of weak, vague self-thinking. It is better than standing perfectly still and in the dark—in the awful and unspeakable dark full of the moans of the nations—listening to the clink of money.

The present moment is our only moment to consider the question which will haunt our history for a thousand years—the question of what we mean or might mean by the action of going into this war, or by the action of staying out.

The following is what I would like to have America mean and say she means by going into the war if she goes:

"We are going into the war, not because we want to defend ourselves from Germany, but because America does not want to live in a world in which a nation with a submarine soul and with a submarine way of getting what it wants shall be accorded any right to say what the world shall be like. We will listen to Germany, and we will see that Germany is listened to, but we will not live in a world that is determined by Germany, or a future civilization dictated to us by the German vision and the German will. In going into this war at last it is the world we are thinking of and not ourselves. It shall not be a world—if we can help it—in which a nation that wins a fight by striking below the belt, by sneaking under water and by using chlorine gas, and by knocking down a little helpless neutral in her way, shall be allowed to dictate the ideals and conditions under which men on this planet shall live."

It is not real change of ground for America to look at the struggle between Germany and the other nations from the point of view of the world. I like to think we have been thinking of the world all along. We have merely believed before—most of us—until the other day, that the main need that the nations would face at the end of what looked like a short war would be an umpire, and we had a feeling that America, being composed of all nationalities and sympathies, would do well to hold her position in reserve, so as to bring it to bear at the most critical time in adjusting things at the end of the war. We had felt that in all probability America, by saving her neutrality up to be used at last to act as umpire, would help the Allies more constructively, more immediately, and more permanently than in any other way. All the unsatisfying doggedly neutral muffled-looking things we have been doing were done in this spirit. But now that Germany, by her last conclusive act of defying civilization and the right of neutrals to live in a civilized world, has again insulted and disappointed our larger hope for her, our almost criminal patience with her, our hearts turn back to what we should have done the day after Belgium or the day after the Lusitania if we could have believed as much against Germany as Germany now believes against herself and explicitly asks all the world to believe against herself.

We know we know Germany now. Germany's deal with Austria and Serbia may have been a blunder of her diplomats, her mobilization against Russia a blunder of her spies or newspapers, Belgium might have been a trick of her leaders, the Lusitania might have been a wild impulse of frightfulness she could ring bells for at first but was sorry for afterwards and would not make a national policy of. But, after practically telling us that she was ashamed to make a national policy o the Lusitania, Germany flings up the Lusitania at last as he banner in going out against the world. She announces th Lusitania as a deliberate, long-considered policy of the natio as a revelation of the soul and will of the German people.

I am not saying that I am in favor of America's now goin into the war, but that we go into the war, if we do go, wit all the heaped-up emotions, visions and hopes and indignation of three years, that we shall go in with the accumulated mor and spiritual weight of a great people piled on top of their mi itary weight, that when we drive our way in among the wea and haggard nations we shall fight at last, if fight we must, wit lighted eyes and clear heads and full hearts.

If we go in, we will give as our reason that Germany, rath than not have her way, is scuttling the ship of the earth. W will go in with the whole weight and glory of our wrath. W will go in with the Sussex, the Lusitania, and Belgium as o watchwords. We will go in flying the names of the outrage and the down-trodden and of the little nations like banne from the topmasts of our ships. We will not go in groanin and whining, with a dragged-along, dull-eyed, helpless, injure look, to the greatest war of history. We will go in with t flags of all nations, with our hopes and our fears for the who world—with fierceness and with solemn pride we will go i and with the pomp of the sorrows of Belgium!

Germany says to the nations passing down the street of t world: "We are going to shoot all Englishmen we see in t street. We are not going to fight them (as self-respecting bo do) by taking them out to a vacant lot or a back yard or alle we are going to fight them here in the main street of t world. If you do not keep off the main street of the world, y will get shot. It is our street now. We are beaten if we do n treat it as our street. We are sorry, but rather than take o beating like men we would rather fight where brave m would feel they have no right to fight. You see how it wor out. It is only by mowing down a few innocent passers-by th we can keep from being mowed down ourselves. Rather th be mowed down ourselves we prefer, of course, mowing do the passers-by. You understand, of course."

Germany goes on: "Some time ago the French people to you in America that we took our French prisoners of war a set them up in front of us in battle so that the Frenchm would have to shoot their brother Frenchmen in order to sho us, but you refused in America to believe it. You said y would wait for the truth. We were glad you waited, but y might as well not bother to wait now. You see, we really had take our choice. It was the only way we could shoot witho being hurt. In the same way you can see we are up against now on the high seas. We are caught in the sea in the way were in Belgium. We have put it off as long as we could, b the time has come now when we are going to be obliged to u neutrals and passers-by, and even our friends. We are going be obliged from now on to grab anybody to make arm plate of—anybody we see going by. We are sorry."

It is not the things we believe about Germany in spite Germany. It is the things about Germany that the Germa expressly say we must believe. It is the apologies and adm sions and professions of Germany that make us want to see h ostracized, disarmed, put in confinement and restraint upon t earth. We are not entering into the war out of a resentme for Germany's crimes against us. We are going into the w against having a Germany that does such things allowed at lar on a planet where we have to live.

We in America do not believe in war, but we have always lieved in police, and when a great nation defies civilization, p poses Europe as her hobby-horse, defies the common will a the common custom of the world, the peaceful peoples pursui their peaceful ways find themselves facing a new situation w regard to what is called war. If the planet has to be policed handle a whole nation of criminals, the planet can be poli only by adequately using armies and navies.

If America is really entering the war, our understanding w ourselves and with all other nations is that we are entering part of a temporary and improvised world police which we p pose to help plan and organize and help put on a permane footing when the war is over.

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TO ROMANCE

BY MARTHA HASKELL CLARK

I know not where you pitch your tent, or when you set your patteran,
Or where amid the hemlock-scent there broods your flame-lit caravan.

I only know one day you passed beside me in the village street,
And backward sent me at the last a sudden smile, so strange and sweet

The little life I called my own, its very hour-beats set in line,
Seemed swift, so smug and soulless grown I could not think that it was mine.

And so I follow, follow still through silvered nights and windless dawns,
By birch-blown trail, and spring-blurred hill, set far from tidied streets and lawns.

And sometimes down still wander-ways your green scarf flutters at the bend,
And somewhere through the warm blue haze I dream the gypsy chase must end.

Some luring trail will sudden turn, some firefly's little friendly lamp
Will thread the dim green forest fern, and lead me to your waiting camp.

DEFENSE BY AIRCRAFT

BY LAURENCE LA TOURETTE DRIGGS

CAN a Zeppelin cross the Atlantic and reduce New York to ashes? Can a submarine bring over war planes to fly over our cities, demolishing with high explosives our bridges and buildings? That hostile submarines can come to our coast and threaten our cities has been proved by the German merchant submarine the Deutschland and the naval submarine U-53.

This article is a brief consideration of the value of aircraft as a means of defense against both aircraft aud submarine.

First, if hostile aircraft appear, can we defend ourselves? This budding science of air fighting has few students here. No guns have been mounted on airplanes in this country except for the movie camera. The larger cities of our seaboard lie contentedly slumbering in the security of our naval defenses. Suddenly we find ourselves facing unpleasant possibilities.

Paris experienced the anguish of defenselessness early in September, 1914; within two months she provided an enduring protection for her citizens. London awoke too late to her vulnerability, and still finds herself an occasional prey to the war craft of the air.

Aircraft may be considered as comprising two classes of fighting machines: the Zeppelin dirigible balloon, which is lighter than air; and the airplane, which is heavier than air. The Zeppelin has some advantages. She can travel farther, she can carry more weight, and she can hover motionless in the air while dropping explosives on the target below.

Comparatively, however, she has many more disadvantages. She cannot climb above twelve thousand feet altitude. Her huge bulk makes her a vastly larger target for anti-aircraft field guns, and her limited speed puts her at the mercy of the pursuing war plane. She must essay her murderous raids only in fair weather, for a high wind renders her unmanageable. Her original cost would buy threescore of her rivals, and they could be housed in one of her hangars. Her crew is ordinarily twenty times as large, and when landing often half a regiment of men are required to assist in housing her. Reduced to mathematics, therefore, the airplane has proved far more valuable and efficient per dollar and per man.

Flights of forty-eight hours' duration were made by Zeppelins before the war. Sixty or seventy hours' flight means only increase of fuel weight and proportionate decrease of weight in guns, bombs, and crew. Six raids in one week were sent to terrify England last April, from five to fifteen air corsairs being engaged in each.

Under favorable weather conditions, a Zeppelin can leave her quarters in Belgium at dusk Sunday evening, and before daylight Monday morning be three hundred miles west of the coast of Ireland. Reducing her speed to fifty miles per hour to save fuel, she makes the Banks of Newfoundland Tuesday afternoon. Here a replenishment of fuel can be provided by prearrangement with a submarine craft. Steering a course along the coast under cover of darkness, she appears over New York by daylight Wednesday morning. In half an hour's time she can drop a hundred incendiary bombs in a hundred parts of the city, blow up several of the prominent public buildings, and retire to a waiting submarine off Sandy Hook where the crew may be received after destroying their air-ship—if necessary.

The waiting submarine off Sandy Hook will have assembled several seaplanes which have been brought over "knocked down." Pilots take their seats. Flying at low altitudes over Fort Wadsworth and Fort Hamilton, over the Navy-Yard and East River bridges, they carry out their devastations without regard to imprecations from below.

What shall we hurl at them besides verbal epithets?

The ordinary rifle bullet is spent at seven thousand feet. The one-pounder is spent at twelve thousand feet. The vulnerable part of the flying target is approximately four square feet, consisting of the fuel tank and the pilot sitting atop of it. This small space is protected from below by three-millimeter steel plate. At only two thousand feet elevation the rifle bullet and machine gun bullet will not penetrate this armor. All other parts of this plane are non-resisting and non-affected by hits. At one hundred miles an hour this tiny target moves through the air fifty yards every second. In Paris early in the war millions of projectiles were fired at the German air raider every afternoon, arousing only his disdain. Even the huge Zeppelins, offering a target of some five hundred feet in length by fifty in diameter, and moving at less than one-half the speed of a plane, are practically immune from attack below.

Out of the scores of Zeppelins engaged in the various raids on England, only one was ever crippled by field guns. This one would have escaped back across the Channel but for an encounter with an airplane of the Royal Naval Air Service.

The difficulties in defending any city by field guns are apparent. In order to protect every lane into the city guns must be mounted at short intervals around the entire circumference. Each station must have at least two rapid-fire guns, of three-inch bore or larger, with a muzzle velocity of about three thousand feet per second, and the shells must be so timed that they will explode at a known altitude. Trained men must be stationed day and night at these guns. Searchlights and operators must also be on duty for night service. Listening towers, of which much was expected two years ago, are now abandoned as useless. Although they "listen" well, they record the approach of friendly as well as hostile engines.

Assume the airplane is distinguished far up in the clouds—is it our own machine or the enemy's? At that height the markings are not discernible. What is the height, anyway? Shall we use shells timed to explode at ten thousand feet or twelve thousand feet? And how long must the fuse burn to reach twelve thousand feet? For the shell climbs upward

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much more slowly than it travels horizontally, and the pressure of the wind must be determined before accurate placing of the explosion can be obtained. So at prodigious cost the circle of land guns are equipped and maintained. Only a small percentage are ever used, a negligible result ever accomplished.

One-tenth as many guns of similar caliber mounted on patrol boats can protect the water-front as effectively, for they can be moved about from place to place. Guns mounted upon automobile trucks are satisfactory only up to a given weight of gun and force of recoil. Thus a three-inch gun, firing a fifteen-pound shell, weighs twenty-eight hundred pounds. Many trucks can carry this weight with ease, but the kick of the recoil in propelling skyward fifteen-pound shells at a muzzle velocity of three thousand feet per second amounts to about eleven tons. No automobile chassis in the world could withstand such shock. Air-cushion guns are used by Germany to reduce this shock, but they are far from satisfactory.

At best, land defenses can only hope to keep hostile aircraft well up in the air. They cannot guarantee any city against attack. Strictly estimated, they are worse than useless, for their falling shells do more to damage citizens than to protect them.

We may therefore assume that there is one and only one adequate defense against hostile aircraft, and that is, aircraft. And the swiftiest, deadliest, and most economical of aircraft is the airplane.

And the airplane with the airplane bomb is the most feared enemy of the submarine. Not only can the submarine be discovered when submerged more easily than fish can be seen from a bridge, but high explosives can be dropped by the pilot, utterly demolishing the unsuspecting craft below.

Water is non-compressible. The effect of the expanding concussion caused by the explosion of seventy-five pounds of trinitrotoluol at a depth of thirty feet is similar to striking a blow of many tons on the side of the submarine hull. The surrounding water holds the craft rigidly in place, and conveys the sudden expanding shock as directly to the hollow shell of the boat as though communicated by a battering-ram. Experiments have proved that such a bomb exploded within fifty yards of the submerged submarine caves her in like an eggshell.

In this connection we have the problem of learning to distinguish our own undersea craft from those of the enemy. It is a difficult matter even for the expert to make out the distinguishing marks on the dim outline of the submarine when he is flying swiftly over the surface of agitated waves. Details of construction and individual markings can be easily imitated by the enemy. Probably the enemy's actions and the knowledge of where our own submarines are will afford the greatest degree of certainty to the bomb-dropping pilot in this emergency. At any rate, his difficulty is no greater than that of the patrol-boat commander, who lacks the advantage of any view whatever of the submerged craft.

Since an air attack or submarine menace must approach this country from seaward, an airplane coast patrol fits the situation squarely and economically.

Military, naval, and private flying school grounds are now in operation in New England, Long Island, Pennsylvania, Virginia; Palm Beach, Miami, and Pensacola, Florida; San Antonio, Texas; San Diego and San Francisco, California; Portland, Oregon; and Puget Sound, Washington. But these stations are too far apart to maintain a constant patrol of our coast and border. Their airplanes are principally school machines, intentionally safe and slow. Night flying has been avoided; guns have not been mounted; bomb-dropping devices, wireless equipment, and automatic cameras have been subjects of indifferent interest to us.

Shortly after the beginning of the war a prominent London novelist demanded that England should immediately acquire ten thousand airplanes to attain the mastery of the air. His startling suggestion was greeted with the scorn and jeers that a similar proposal would invite in America to-day. After submitting to enormous property losses and many needless casualties through her unpreparedness, England to-day has her ten thousand airplanes, and is producing an additional thousand every thirty days.

Airplanes are no longer a luxury—they are a national necessity in war. Russia's reverses in this war are now seen to be less due to lack of munitions than to lack of airplanes. The retreat from Mons was not saved by splendid infantry discipline, but by effective air service. As an implement of warfare the airplane now reigns supreme.

American airplane builders and American gun manufacturers must collaborate if we are to have effective war planes. It is not satisfactory merely to mount a gun on an airplane. The inferiority of one in that case limits the usefulness of the other. The gun for aircraft must be made for the purpose and the airplane built, so to speak, around the gun.

American airplane designs are as good as any in the world. American airplane engines are on the verge of surpassing those of Europe. America's war resources, including her industrial system and her Yankee inventive ingenuity, are safely superior to those of the rest of the world, as is indicated in the over-proportionate number of war implements of American origin now adopted by other nations.

The cities of America are rich—and in peril. A sobering realization of her possible jeopardy will produce a businesslike setting her house in order, to effect full protection to her property and her pursuit of happiness. May it not come too late!

A FLEMISH TALE

BY EDWARD EYRE HUNT

"THE instant Father Guido died his naked soul leaped from his old body and ran up the air as on a stair." Odile stopped her story. "Hoo-oo," she sighed reproachfully, crossing her gaunt old hands over her middle and staring at my sleepy head. "Mynheer is not listening!"

Odile always came into my bedroom before I was up in the morning. It was her function to waken me, and then to gossip with me while she opened the green Venetian blinds, tightly closed the windows against the noxious air of morning, laid out linen, and prepared my bath in an adjoining room. Her thin, motherly face was the first thing I saw when I wakened; always smiling, no matter if things had gone well or ill, always ready to tell me a story if that were needed to put me into a good humor. "All well, Odile?" "*Ja, Mynheer;* except that the Germans half killed a policeman in front of the house last night. He screamed horribly, Mynheer." Such was a typical morning's news.

She petted me outrageously, and, although she never summoned courage to assert it to my face, among the servants below-stairs she gave herself airs and boldly called me her *bébé*. I confided to her my love affairs, in return for which small flatteries she embroidered my handkerchiefs, criticised my unstarched American shirts, doped me faithfully whenever I fell ill, and protested eloquently against the perils of too frequent bathing. Daily baths might be healthy in America; they were certainly unhealthy in Belgium, said Odile.

The tale of Father Guido's journey to heaven comes back to me in fragments. Perhaps Odile did not tell it to me at all. Perhaps she told it when I was too sleepy to remember it all. In any event, I cannot now tell how much is hers and how much my own. The words, alas! are mine, in any case.

"Nay, Odile, I am listening. Tell me about Father Guido."

"He was a holy priest, a canon in his monastery, but he doubted God's promise of the bliss of heaven!"

"Dreadful!"

"Yes, wasn't it, Mynheer? So he died, and his soul ran up the air as on a stair; and now listen. The soul of Father Guido stopped for breath and wheezed hard. It was not used to running. It stood stark naked in the sunlight just three meters above the bell-tower of the monastery where he had lived and

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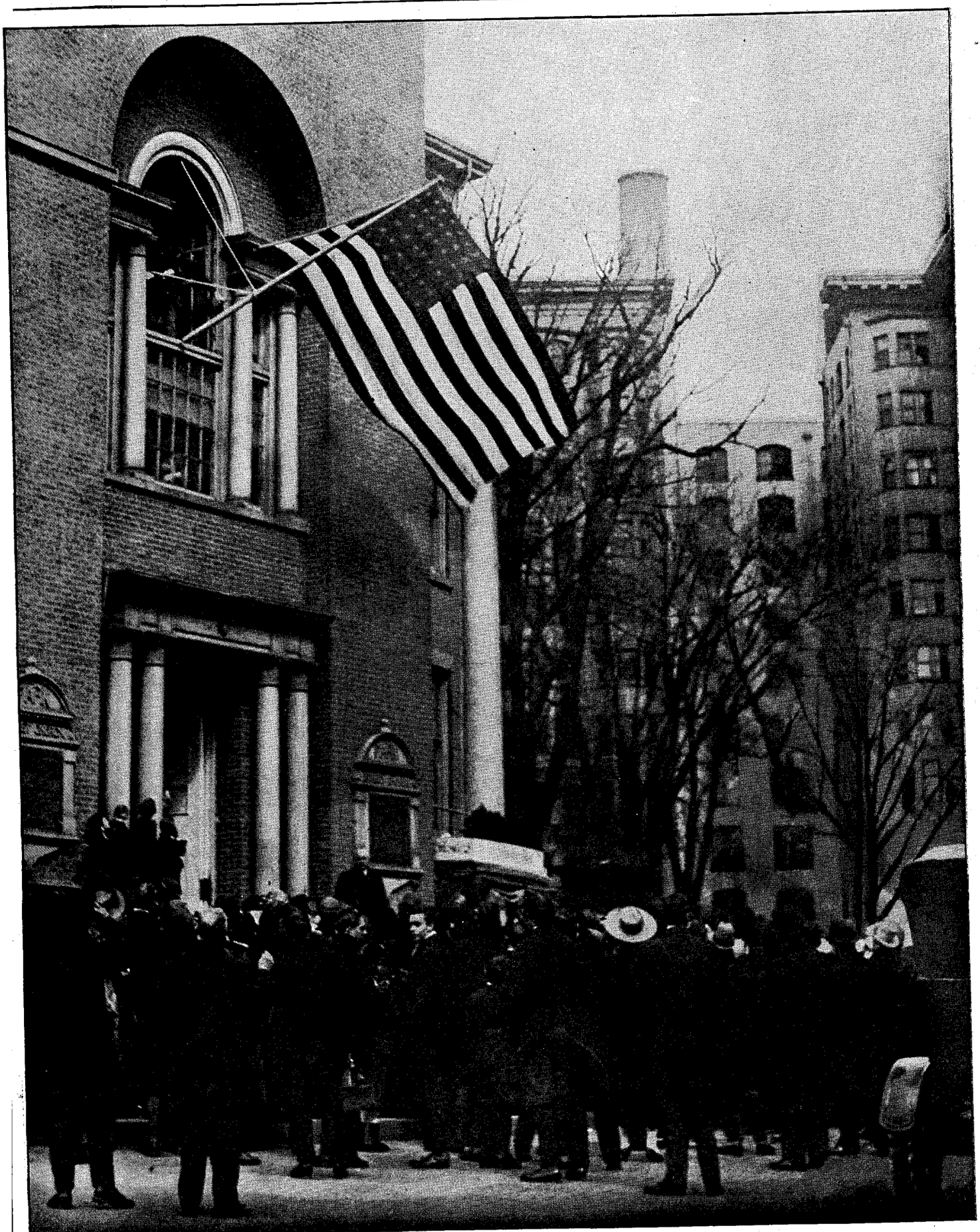

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THE WAVE OF PATRIOTISM—RAISING THE STARS AND STRIPES OVER A CHURCH DOOR

This scene has been repeated substantially, though with varying details, in many parts of the United States within the past few days. The above picture was taken at the Park Street Church, Boston, just after three Grand Army men in uniform had unfurled the Stars and Stripes above the church door, amid the cheers of a large crowd

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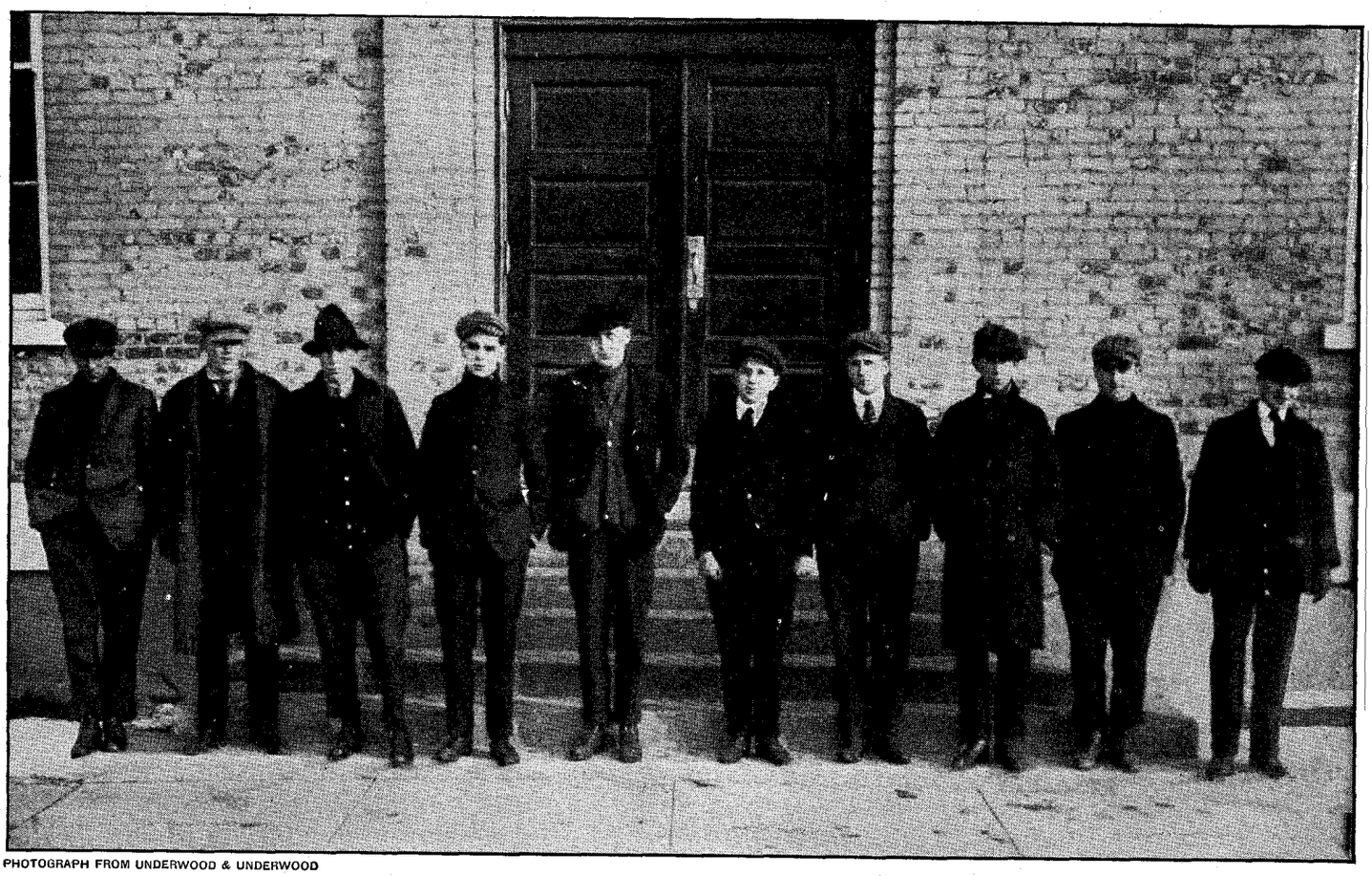
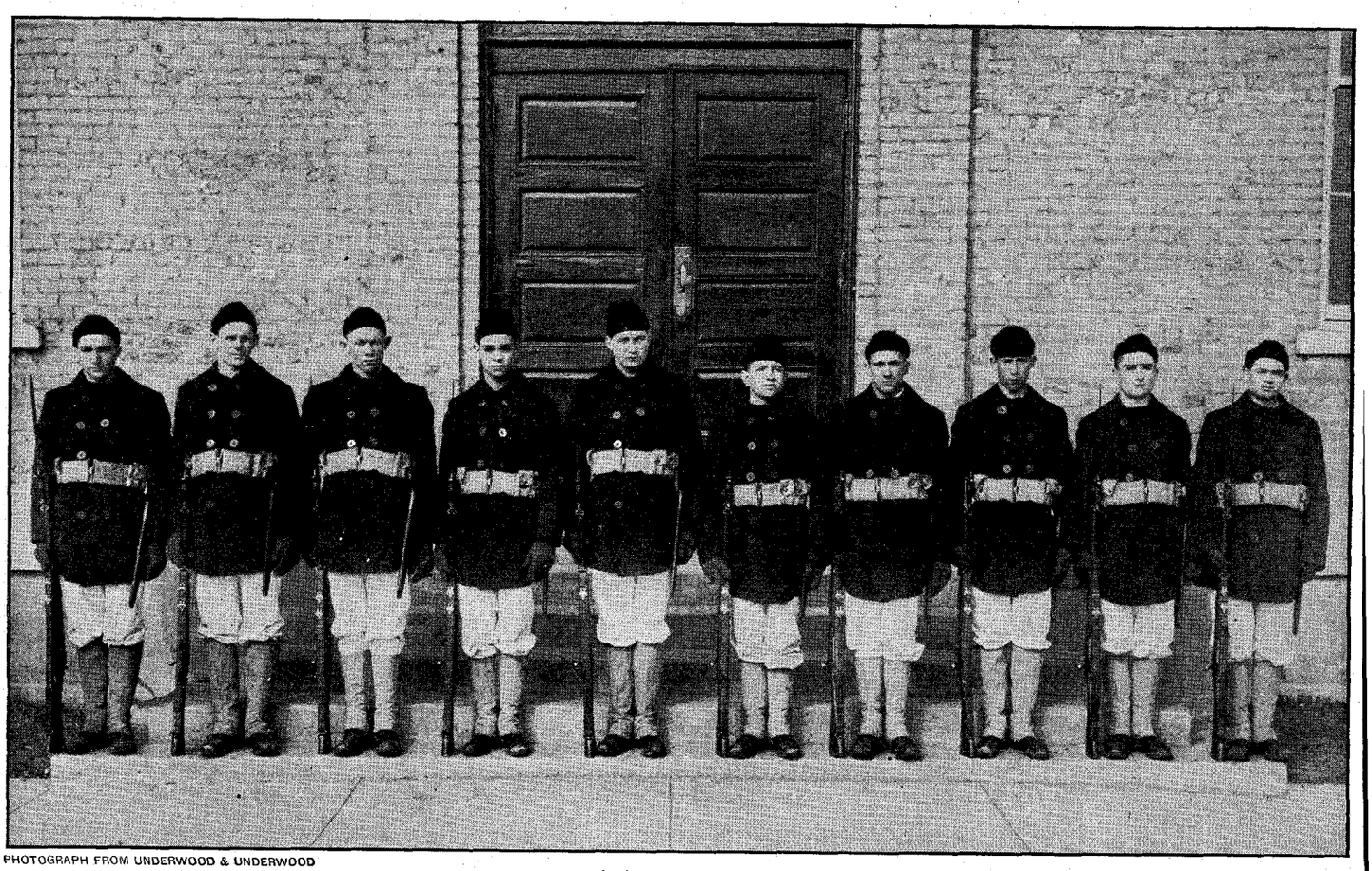


PHOTOGRAPH FROM UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD

BEFORE THE TRAINING BEGAN



PHOTOGRAPH FROM UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD

AFTER TEN DAYS' DRILL IN THE TRAINING STATION

BEFORE AND AFTER—THE RESULTS OF A FEW DAYS' TRAINING IN A NAVAL SCHOOL

The youths shown in the above pictures exhibit the changes wrought by ten days' work in the Newport Naval Training Station. The picture at the top of the page shows the awkward, not to say slovenly, bearing of untrained recruits. The picture underneath indicates the result of a brief but thorough drilling under competent instructors, together with the trim appearance given by new uniforms. The transformation is as welcome to the boys themselves as to the disinterested observer

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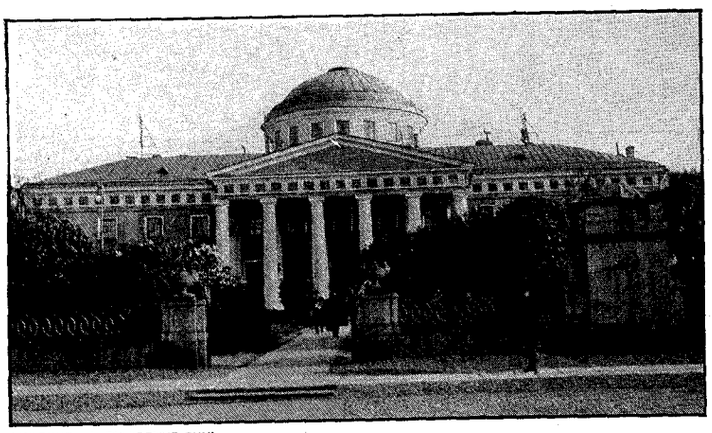


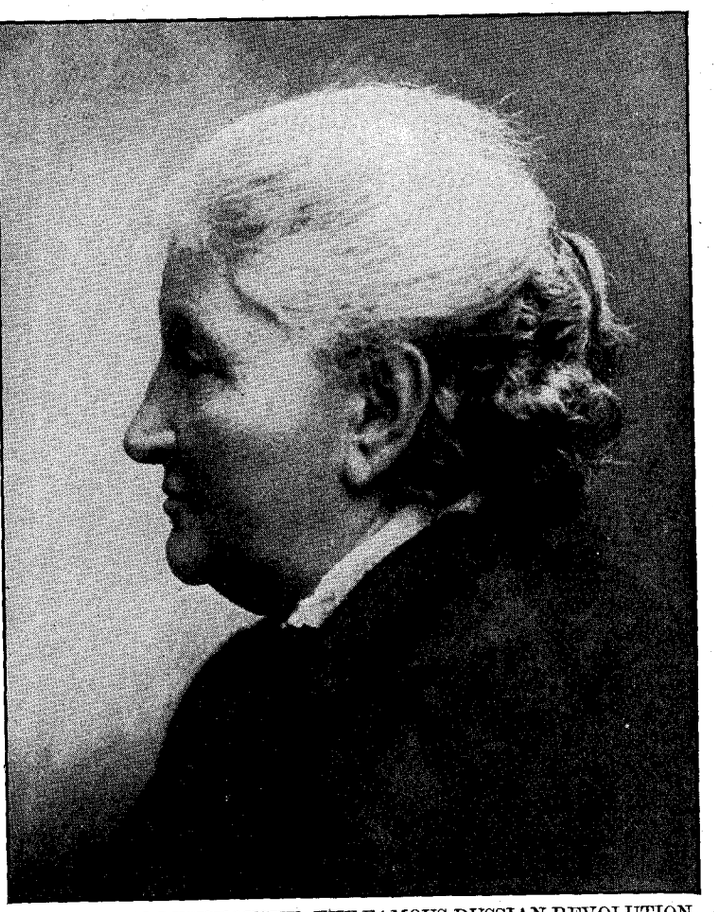
PHOTOGRAPH BY ARTHUR RUHL

THE TAURIDA PALACE IN PETROGRAD, THE MEETING-PLACE OF THE DUMA

PHOTOGRAPH BY ARTHUR RUHL

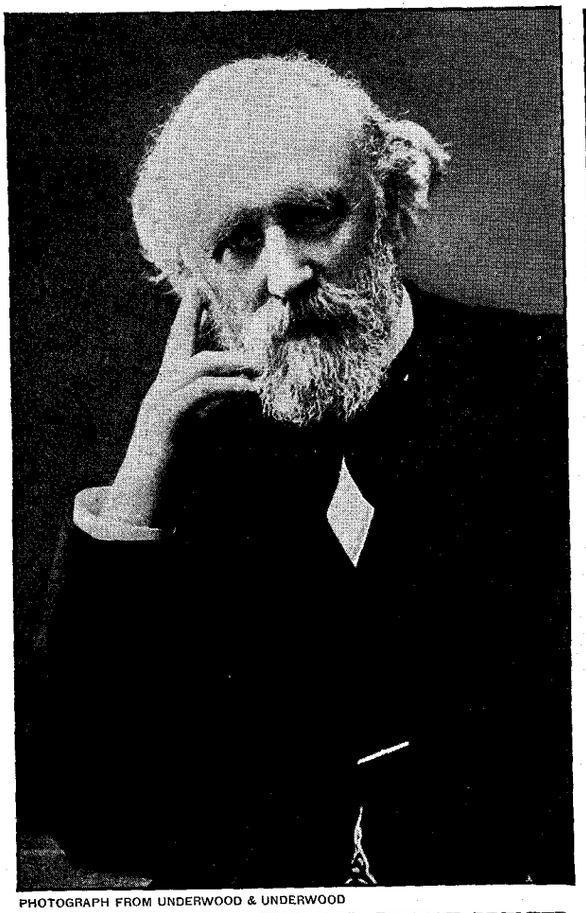
THE PRESIDENT (M. RODZIANKO) AND THE VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE DUMA

These photographs were taken by Mr. Arthur Ruhl, the well-known war correspondent, during his visit last year to Petrograd



CATHERINE BRESHKOVSKY, THE FAMOUS RUSSIAN REVOLUTIONIST, WHO HAS BEEN FREED FROM IMPRISONMENT IN SIBERIA

Mme. Breshkovsky's release from her exile in Siberia is not the least among the events which have caused lovers of freedom everywhere to rejoice over the news from Russia. Mme. Breshkovsky is the daughter of a Russian nobleman; she is 73 years old, and has spent much of her life in Siberian prisons



PHOTOGRAPH FROM UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD

ALEXANDRE RIBOT, THE NEW FRENCH PREMIER

Alexandre Ribot has been French Premier repeatedly and is so again. He was long a member of the Chamber of Deputies and went thence to the Senate. As Foreign Minister in the Freycinet Cabinet of 1890–3 he negotiated for France probably the most important foreign alliance ever undertaken by the Republic—that with Russia. M. Ribot is a high authority on finance

PHOTOGRAPH FROM PRESS ILLUSTRATING SERVICE

WELCOMING THE ORLEANS, THE FIRST AMERICAN SHIP TO BRAVE THE SUBMARINE BLOCKADE, AT BORDEAUX, FRANCE

Captain Tucker, of the Orleans, is seen in the foreground, having just left his ship. At the left is the military governor of the district; next him is Captain Tucker; at his side is the Mayor of Bordeaux, while at the right of the group is the President of the Bordeaux Chamber of Commerce. A great crowd of cheering spectators assisted these officials in giving Captain Tucker and his ship a royal welcome

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served God twenty-seven years. The garden looked very sheltered and inviting. You must know that Father Guido loved gardening, Mynheer. The soul could see his favorite mulberry tree, and acolytes in gray gowns walking beneath, meditating. One of the acolytes lifted a hand and stole a berry. 'Rogue!' the soul thought. It was about to walk down into the garden and remonstrate with the thief when suddenly it leaped into the air as if a wasp had stung it. The heavy monastery bell just below it clanged like an explosion. *Bang!* went the bell; then again, *bang!* and after a pause, again, *bang!* 'Some one is dead,' thought the soul. It licked its lips thoughtfully. They tasted damp and oily. And suddenly it remembered—that was the oil of extreme unction. 'I am dead,' said the soul of Father Guido with calm resignation, 'and on my way to bliss—I hope.'

"The soul began to climb up long vistas of air, but abruptly it stopped. 'My God, I'm stark naked!' it thought; 'stark naked, and the eye of all the world is on me.' Not once since Father Guido donned his habit had he been unclothed in public. But the waste of air about the poor soul offered no shelter, and there was no returning the way it had come. Its chest heaved with sorrow and its eyes peered everywhere, above, below, beside it; but nothing—not even a summer cloud—came near to give it shelter. 'I'm thin and withered and I've a belly like a tun,' the soul said, bitterly, and it slapped its thin shanks as it ran and breathed hard.

"A hawk circled in space, and the soul turned and climbed in the direction of the swinging bird. It got within two meters of the hawk and hailed him in Flemish—for all the birds understand Flemish, Mynheer—but the hawk sailed by unheeding, its eye on the distant earth. Father Guido's soul was disappointed. 'But if I can't be heard or seen, it doesn't much matter about my clothes,' it said, and climbed on slowly.

"The high air grew very cold, but the exertions of the soul kept it in a healthy perspiration. It gathered strength and agility as it climbed; it seemed to leap from hilltop to hilltop of the atmosphere, and below it earth fell away like a ball dropped into a well. A shadow came crawling from the east, devouring the earth as Father Guido's soul watched and climbed; the shadow floated like pitch over all the world, silently, swiftly eating everything. It reached the center of the world. It devoured the monastery and went on, gathering all things into its embrace. Long afterwards the sun dropped out of sight, and darkness leaped upon the soul high in air and cloaked it in freezing night.

"The soul was dreadfully alone now, alone with millions of winking stars, but it climbed on and on and on.

"Mynheer, no man has ever told how lonely the dead are; how they cry out in the darkness and stretch out their arms; where yesterday there was warmth and light and friendly hands and soft laughter there is only cold, emptiness, nothing. Oh, how lonely the dead are! How lonely the dead are!

"Men do not know how many months or years or centuries the soul climbed up through the swarming stars, but at last it came to the foot of battlements shooting up into space—battlements that rose like flames rooted in clouds, and burning bright till the strained eyes of the soul pinched with the bliss of gazing. And still the soul of Father Guido climbed and climbed and climbed.

"'It's too beautiful for purgatory; this must be heaven,' said the soul to itself, 'but there's no door.' And indeed, Mynheer, there seemed to be no door, for the poor soul climbed up and up those topless cliffs, but found no entrance at all. 'There's no door! There's no door! There's no door!' the soul of Father Guido repeated like a prayer as it climbed beside the battlements.

"'God and Mary help us!' it sobbed at last in despair; and no sooner had it said these words than it saw a little gate opening into the jeweled heights, and it flew up hopefully.

"Outside the doorway it paused. There was a door, half closed, and the soul was afraid. It felt conscious again of its nakedness, although the paunch was gone from constant exercise and hard muscles showed under its star-burned skin. 'I'm a thin old codger, though; not presentable to St. Peter at all. I'll wait behind the door-post until somebody appears.' So it pressed its ribs close against the door-jamb and waited. An hour went by, or a minute, or an age; still nobody appeared. Father Guido's soul grew anxious. 'I'll look inside—just one peek,' it whispered. 'One peek won't matter.' So it gently pried open the pearly door and looked in.

"An arm-chair, Mynheer, carved of jewels, like the battlements, stood beside the door, but the chair was empty. The soul looked farther. 'Hum!' it said, thoughtfully; 'there's no *pater hospitalis* here. I'm disappointed. And St. Peter's left no substitute.'

"Father Guido, you must understand, Mynheer," said Odile, by way of parenthesis, "had been *pater hospitalis* in his monastery. He took care of the guests, he selected the wines, he was jovial in welcoming those who came and tearful in bidding adieu to those who went; so he was distressed that no one should meet him at the gate of heaven."

I nodded sympathetically, and she went on: "A little weed grew in a crack in the golden pavement where the holy saint's feet had worn the flagstone smoothest, and a green scurf of moss pushed out here and there in the golden gutters. 'That's strange; that's strange indeed,' said the soul of Father Guido; but it had little time to wonder at small things like these, for the whole of heaven towered before its eyes. Streets and mansions and gardens blazed with lights of a thousand colors; mansions of silver and amethyst and jacinth rose amid bowers of roses; towers and roofs and walls and lattices shone like jewels in changeless sunlight, and avenues of strange trees stretching farther than eye could see glowed green as emerald along streets of gold.

"But there was no sound anywhere, Mynheer. Father Guido's soul held its breath with holy awe and fear. In spite of the warmth of the eternal sunlight sluicing its bare limbs, cold perspiration came out on its neck and face and goose-flesh pricked its legs. The soul hid itself in a rose hedge and waited breathlessly. Nothing appeared. Still there was no sound. Presently the soul crept out again and pattered cautiously up the golden avenue, picking little rose thorns from its sides and back as it marched.

"Glorious beyond the prophecies of saints and evangels was heaven, rising terrace on terrace, height upon height, glowing with the light of gems, bourgeoning with gardens, and flashing with pools of clear blue water; so that the soul of Father Guido climbed and climbed, speechless and marveling. And still there was no sound but those of its bare feet slapping the golden pave.

"So the solitary soul came at last to the summit of all Created Things; to the Mountain that is like a Diamond, with the sunlight flashing naked swords above it; to the Palace which is carved like a human heart from a Jewel for which there is No Name; and the soul knew that this was the Home of the King of Kings, of the Verigod of Verigods, and it knelt on the pavement in terrified awe and worshiped.

"But, Mynheer, the naked toes of the poor soul of Father Guido nestled into the heart of a little thistle growing in the grass beside the golden stair leading up to the Palace of God, and the prick roused it from its devotions, so that it sprang to its feet abruptly, and bent over and rubbed the hurt digits. 'God save us!' it ejaculated, piously. 'Salvation or damnation, that hurts! But I must go on.' And it pattered up the Palace steps.

"Mynheer, there were no guards at the steps. There were no watchmen at the door. There were no angels inside the door. The corridors were empty. But at the far end of the central corridor the soul saw a curtain hanging from ceiling to floor, red as blood, tremendous, veiling mysteries.

"The soul of Father Guido went forward to see what the curtain concealed. It reached the curtain. It stretched out its hand. It touched the curtain. Then it caught the hem and pulled."

Odile stopped and drew a long breath, watching me narrowly.

"Please go on," I begged.

"Mynheer, there was nothing inside!"

"What?"

"There was nothing inside!"

"Ugh! Served him right, then," I grunted.

"But no, listen. You have forgotten the power of God. The soul of Father Guido dropped the curtain and fell flat on the ground. It could not believe what it had seen, and it fell to screaming, the most horrible screams that heaven ever heard. It screamed again and again, like a child in the dark, like a little lost child. And then suddenly, Mynheer, there was a roar of wings, and loud singing, and a brightness new like lightning,

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and the air was thick with angels; playing and dancing, they were, and whistling sweet music. Father Guido had believed, you see, or else his soul would not have been disappointed and would not have screamed. He doubted as you doubt, Mynheer.

"And now, when St. Peter is tired, the soul of Father Guido sits in the chair beside the little gate to welcome newcomers, as he used to do in the monastery, and he is kind to those who come, Mynheer, for he too has known what it is to doubt."

THE LAST DAYS OF JESUS CHRIST[1]

BY LYMAN ABBOTT

VII—VICTORY[2]

THE resurrection of Jesus Christ was not an extraordinary event. It was an extraordinary evidence of an ordinary event. All men die as Christ died. All men ever since God breathed into man the breath of his life have risen from the dead as Christ rose. Death and resurrection are synonyms. They are simply different aspects of the same fact. They are both the separation of the spirit from the body. Resurrection is the upspringing of the spirit from the body. Death is the decay of the body when the spirit has left the temporary tenement.

If I believed that the resurrection of Jesus Christ was an exceptional event, I might have the difficulty in believing which is experienced by some of my skeptical friends. But I do not think it was an exceptional event. It is exceptional only in this respect, that somehow the despairing disciples had evidence of their Master's continuing life which banished their despair, transformed their characters, and endowed them with new life. Did the spirit of the Master return to reanimate the body which it had left? Or did the disembodied spirit appear to the unsealed eyes of the disciples? I do not know. There are some incidents narrated in the Gospels which indicate one conclusion, some incidents which indicate the other. It is not material to determine which opinion is correct.

But somehow the disciples came to believe that their Master was not dead, but living; not gone away, but still their leader, their teacher, their master. That belief I share with them. If it had not been for that belief, Christianity would have died on the cross and been buried in the tomb of Joseph of Arimathea. With their Master's death hope died and the disciples planned to go back to their fishing. It was with difficulty that they were convinced that he was risen from the dead. At first the reports of his resurrection seemed to them like women's tales. With the conviction that their Master still lived they became new men. Cowards before, they were endowed with courage. Dumb before, they spoke. They had been awed by the ecclesiastics whom now they defied. Their theme was not the Sermon on the Mount, new ethics, a spiritualized Ten Commandments. It was a gospel, a glad tidings. The deliverer had come; he would emancipate the world; he would bring in the hoped-for kingdom of God, the kingdom which would be righteousness and peace and universal welfare. Their faith in the risen and living leader changed the Jewish holiday of the seventh day into the Christian holiday of the first day of the week. It changed the character of the day from a day of rest to a day of inspiration. It changed it from a Hebrew ceremonial to a world gala day.

It did more. It changed for the disciples their conception of death. The graves were empty, the heavens were populous. One disciple heard in imagination his martyred companions singing, "Blessing, and glory, and wisdom, and thanksgiving, and honor, and power, and might, be unto our God for ever and ever." Another saw these companions risen from their resting-places, looking down upon their late companions on the earth, and cheering them on in their progress toward the goal—the kingdom of God. Death lost its sting. The grave was no longer victor. Death and the grave became, not the end of life, but the beginning. The tombs of the pagans were inscribed only with memories: "She was a good wife;" "He was a brave soldier." The tombs of the Christians were inscribed with symbols of hope: the anchor, the broken egg-shell, the sculptured angel.

Nor was this all. Love received a new inspiration, life a new significance. Philanthropists were few and philanthropy was paralyzed in pagan Rome. Mortals found it hard to work and to suffer for the betterment of those who would not outlast the century. But now there were no mortals. And immortals found it easy to work and to suffer for immortals. Christianity was born, not at the crucifixion, but at the resurrection. Easter, not Christmas, is the true anniversary of Christendom.

What our faith in the resurrection of Jesus, with all that it involves and implies, has done for us, his followers, is indicated by a picture of what disbelief in that resurrection involves. The necessary implications of that disbelief are eloquently portrayed by Arthur Clough in a poem[1] too long for me to quote in its entirety. Three verses selected from that poem must here suffice:

"Eat, drink, and play, and think that this is bliss:
There is no heaven but this;
There is no hell,
Save earth, which serves the purpose doubly well,
Seeing it visits still
With equalest apportionment of ill
Both good and bad alike, and brings to one same dust
The unjust and the just
With Christ, who is not risen.

Eat, drink, and die, for we are souls bereaved:
Of all the creatures under heaven's wide cope
We are most hopeless, who had once most hope,
And most beliefless, that had most believed.
Ashes to ashes, dust to dust;
As of the unjust, also of the just—
Yea, of that Just One too!
It is the one sad Gospel that is true—
Christ is not risen!

Here, on our Easter Day
We rise, we come, and lo! we find him not,
Gardener nor other, on the sacred spot:
Where they have laid him there is none to say;
No sound, nor in, nor out—no word
Of where to seek the dead or meet the living Lord.
There is no glistering of an angel's wings,
There is no voice of heavenly clear behest:
Let us go hence, and think upon these things
In silence, which is best.,
Is he not risen? No—
But lies and molders low?
Christ is not risen?"

To "eat, drink, and play, and think that this is bliss" seems to us who believe in the resurrection silly as well as vicious. Silly, too, to judge the meaning and merits of life from this little section of a life that is imperishable. When our loved ones spring from the bodies they have occupied, as the emancipated bird springs from the opened door of its cage, our souls are not bereaved. "Ashes to ashes, dust to dust"—yes! but also "the spirit to God who gave it." We look not down into the grave, but up to the companionship which surrounds us and inspires us; not backward to the memory of a love now lost, but forward to meeting with our loved ones who are not dead and cannot die. Our Christ does not lie and molder low. He lives, our invisible Leader and Companion, who brings us a courage greater than our own with which to meet the dangers and difficulties encountered in our brief campaign to gain ourselves and give to the world his spirit of love, service, and sacrifice.

[1] This is the last of a series of articles which began with the Lenten season.

[2] This paper is not, and does not purport to be, an argument. It is simply a confession of faith, often expressed by me before in sermons, essays, and books; not peculiar to me, but as old as Christendom, and the common heritage of Christ's pupils.

[1] Arthur H. Clough's Poems, "Easter Day." Naples, 1849.

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WEEKLY OUTLINE STUDY OF CURRENT HISTORY

BY J. MADISON GATHANY, A.M.
HOPE STREET HIGH SCHOOL, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Based on The Outlook of March 28, 1917

Each week an Outline Study of Current History based on the preceding number of The Outlook will be printed for the benefit of current events classes, debating clubs, teachers of history and of English, and the like, and for use in the home and by such individual readers as may desire suggestions in the serious study of current history.—THE EDITORS.

I—WORLD AFFAIRS

Topic: A Historical Week.
Reference: Pages 537, 539.
Questions:

1. Name the chief events in world history from March 15 to March 21. 2. How is the German retirement to be accounted for? Describe the conduct of the Germans as they withdrew. What do you think of it? 3. When did "the German Kaiser once command his soldiers to establish their reputation as Huns"? 4. What are the evidences of unrest in Germany and Austria? 5. State and interpret what the German Chancellor said about reforms in Germany toward democracy? 6. What good does it do to draw up "thousands upon thousands of pledges" and send them to Washington, hold mass-meetings and pass resolutions urging American action against Germany? 7. If you were President Wilson just now, what would you do? What good would that do? 8. How can America get "prompt, decisive, and intelligent action"? 9. What are the "measures of great importance" decided on by the President? What do you think of *each?*

II—INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Topic: Japan and the United States.
Reference: Page 539, and editorial, page 548, 549.
Questions:

1. Can you see why it was well for The Outlook to give space to the action taken by Japan upon the death of Ambassador Guthrie? *Think deeper.* 2. What are the points that produce "friction and irritation" between America and Japan? 3. If the anti-Japanese incidents on the Pacific coast constitute a National problem, how do you think it ought to be dealt with? 4. Why do many of our newspapers appear unsympathetic toward Japan? Your opinion of such attitude? Possible results of it? 5. Name some of our treaty obligations to Japan. 6. What are some of the things Japan could do to cement more firmly the friendship between America and Japan? The United States? 7. Do you anticipate a political revolution in Japan in the near future? Why or why not? 8. Are you of the opinion that nations must have essentially the same political faith before they can be enduringly united?

III—FOREIGN AFFAIRS

A. Topic: The Russian Revolution.
Reference: Editorial, pages 542, 543; also pages 544–547.
Questions:

1. How was Russia's Government constituted before the Revolution? What then was the status of the Duma? 2. How many causes can you give for this Revolution? What had Prussianism to do with it? Is it possible to *prove* that "Prussianism by a slow process of great efficiency established itself in Germany"? In Russia? 3. What is the attitude of the army, the Church, and the Russian people toward this Revolution? (The permanency of the Revolution depends upon the attitude of these forces toward it.) 4. Is it likely that the excesses and blunders of the French Revolution will be repeated in Russia? Why or why not? 5. What can be said of the *intelligence* and *moderation* of the present leaders of Russia? 6. To whom and why does the Russian Revolution bring a new day? To whom may it? Give reasons. 7. What is your opinion of Russia's future? 8. Is it possible to show that the disappearance of absolute rule *from the world* is one of the most pronounced features of history since 1900? In answering this question look up changes in Russia, in Turkey, in Persia, and in China since that time. 9. In your opinion, what is apt to be the influence of the present Russian Revolution upon future world politics? Discuss at length.

B. Topic: The Two Germanys.
Reference: Pages 550–553.
Questions:

1. What are the two Germanys according to Mr. Brown? Is either one the *real* Germany? 2. What would Germany amount to to-day without Prussianism? Has Prussianism justified itself? 3. What was the political philosophy of Frederick William? His economic philosophy? 4. What can be said of the influence of these two philosophies *outside* Germany? 5. In what respects would a man like Frederick William make a good President for the United States? In what respects wouldn't he? 6. How does Mr. Brown characterize the government and the diplomacy of the early eighteenth century? Account for these. 7. Explain why the principle of absolutism persisted in Germany despite the American and the French Revolutions and the Revolution of 1848 in Austria, Germany, and Italy. 8. Evaluate the work of Bismarck in German history. 9. How does Mr. Brown show that the policy of frightfulness is part and parcel of absolutism? 10. How can it be shown that Germany's ethical system is one hundred years behind the rest of the world? 11. Can you account for the two Germanys in ten or twelve sentences? Every reader of The Outlook should try to do this. It is good mental exercise.

IV—PROPOSITIONS FOR DISCUSSION

(These propositions are suggested directly or indirectly by the subject-matter of The Outlook, but not discussed in it.)

1. War never pays. 2. Efficiency in and of itself is not praiseworthy. 3. A nation's beliefs are determined by its own history. 4. Democracy is not justified by its fruits. 5. Democratic muddling is preferable to autocratic efficiency.

V—VOCABULARY BUILDING

(Define accurately the following words and expressions, all of which are found in The Outlook for March 28, 1917.)

Savagery, reputation, egregious, torpid, prompt, decisive, patrimony, torso, commentators, pragmatic, seditious, Napoleonism, pernicious, *noblesse oblige*, geniuses, predatory, specious, arraignment, docile, *pogroms*, espionage, officialdom.

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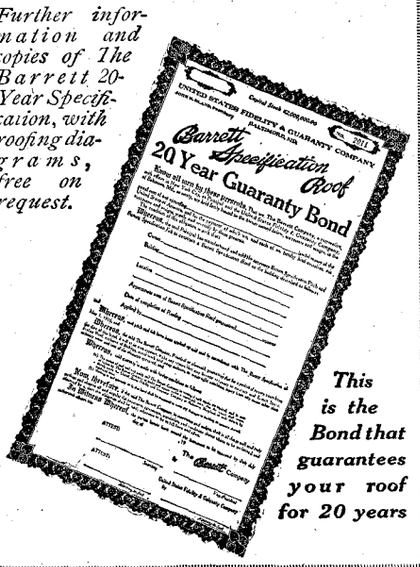

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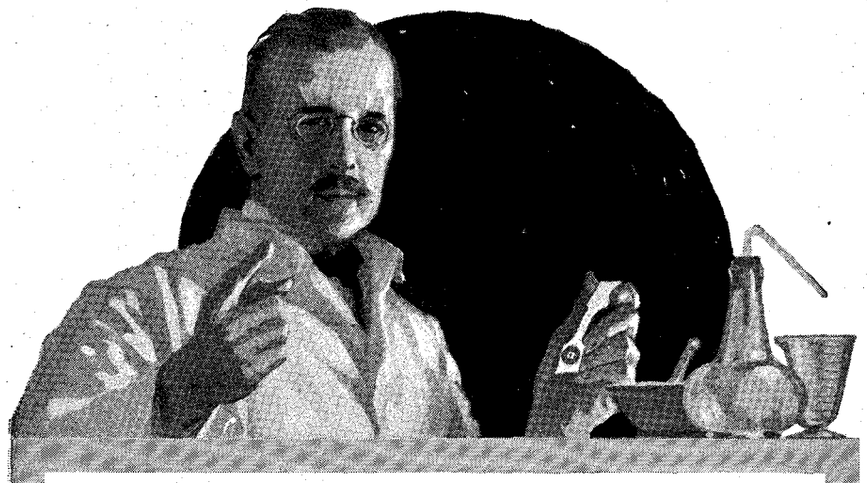

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THE READER'S VIEW

"HIRING AND FIRING" TEACHERS

In your issue of February 14 Mr. Gathany asks the question whether ninety per cent of those now teaching should be excluded from the profession. As a teacher and supervisor of many years' experience, I should suggest that for his answer Mr. Gathany should look to the business concerns which have so markedly solved the problem of the efficiency of their employees.

The question is really one of efficient supervision, not of unintelligent elimination. The chief business of a superintendent should be to train his assistants. That this can be done with remarkable results is without question. Reports show that out of twenty thousand employees of a certain cotton milling company in New England there is a shift of over twenty-five per cent every year; whereas among the sixteen thousand Ford workers in the course of a half-year but a single individual had to be "fired" for incompetency. The figures speak for themselves. The former company is conducted on the "hire and fire" system; the latter, on the "fit the man to the job" plan.

The way out of our "slough of despond," then, is not over the decapitated bodies of nine-tenths of our teachers. For such a course would require the filling of their places with the same number of raw recruits, and would leave the task just where it was before. The real teacher does not spring, Minerva-like, full panoplied from the teachers' training course. It takes more than academic schooling and youthful enthusiasm to make a pedagogue. For some, time, through experience, remedies the deficiency; for the rest, failure is in store.

Here the expert supervisor should play a strong part. But, sad to relate, throughout the entire hierarchy of superintendence there is a general shirking of responsibility. The relation between supervisor and teacher should be the same as that between teacher and pupil. There should be the same attempt to instruct, to inspire, to encourage, and to reward. Any supervisor, be he department head, principal, or superintendent, who does not devote himself whole-heartedly to this attempt is himself a failure and should be straightway eliminated. Let him, therefore, minimize his inspectorial functions and fall in line with the modern methods of handling employees. The result will show a record of ninety per cent, to be sure, but, just the reverse of the query of Mr. Gathany, ninety per cent of efficiency.

A. P. McKinlay,
Head of Department of Languages.
Lincoln High School,
Portland, Oregon.

HELP FOR AUTHORS

Please help all authors in the United States by inserting this:

Every author should urge his Congressman to get the Post-Office to reduce the letter rate, two cents per ounce on manuscripts, to two ounces for one cent, as has been the rate in Europe for forty years. A manuscript is not a letter. The Post-Office will actually take a manuscript to London at two ounces for one cent, while it charges us four times as much from New York to Boston. This is an outrage.

Fred A. Binney.
San Diego, California.

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New Methods on Teeth

Adopted Now by 20,000 Weekly

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All Statements Approved by High Dental Authorities

End That Film

The Cause of All Tooth Troubles

This method of attaining clean, sound, white teeth has had three years of clinical tests.

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As a result, some 20,000 users weekly are adopting this new method. Which means that a million homes will start using it this year.

We urge you to join them—for your own sake—by first accepting this one-week test.

The object is to end the film on teeth. That slimy, ever-present film which you can now feel with your tongue.

That film is what discolors. It hardens into tartar. It holds the food particles which ferment and form acid. It holds that acid in contact with the teeth until it destroys the enamel.

That film is also the breeding place for germs—particularly the germs which lead to pyorrhea. So all tooth troubles find their source in that film.

Your present methods of teeth-cleaning do not destroy that film. You know that. Teeth still discolor, tartar forms, decay sometimes gets started. Your sole protection lies in frequent dental cleaning.

Now we urge you to test a new-day method—a method which does end film. A method called Pepsodent. Prove that method by a one-week test, then judge for yourself if you need it.

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THE NEW BOOKS

This department will include descriptive notes, with or without brief comments, about books received by The Outlook. Many of the important books will have more extended and critical treatment later

FICTION

Greater than the Greatest. By Hamilton Drummond. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. $1.50.

A workmanlike historical tale of the papal Court in Rome in the time of Pope Gregory.

Gullible's Travels, Etc. By Ring W. Lardner. The Bobbs-Merrill Company, Indianapolis. $1.25.

Amusing but excessively slangy short stories.

Her Own Sort and Others. By Charles Belmont Davis. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. $1.35.

Short stories worth reading.

Hiding-Places (The). By Allen French. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. $1.35.

A plot-story based on the finding of several boxes of jewels hid by an old-time buccaneer on a New England farm, mentioned in his will, and found by his descendants of different generations. It is a tale worth reading.

Highwayman (The). By H. C. Bailey. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. $1.50.

An over-mannered and not altogether agreeable tale of Queen Anne's time.

In the Wilderness. By Robert Hichens. The Frederick A. Stokes Company, New York. $1.50.

Mr. Hichens has never written more delicately, more subtly, or more powerfully. This novel easily ranks as regards literary execution with the two or three best novels of this year. In theme and incident it has intensely painful moments, and among its characters is one of the most hateful and corrupt women in fiction.

Long Journey (The). By Elsie Singmaster. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. $1.

A semi-historical account of the suffering and adventures of a family of Germans from the Palatine who were brought out to America by an English ship at Queen Anne's orders and settled in the Mohawk Valley. The narrative is simple, pathetic, and human.

Mag Pye. By the Baroness von Hutten. D. Appleton & Co., New York. $1.50.

Not by any means the author's best work. The plot is improbable and mechanical. Mag herself is a natural and charming girl.

Mark of Cain (The). By Carolyn Wells. The J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia. $1.35.

A detective story.

Pip. By Ian Hay. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. $1.50.

The story of an English school-boy—manly, athletic, friendly, lovable. Those American readers who do not know cricket will find too much cricket technique in the early part of the book, but it is worth while to persevere to the end—which, by the way, is a golf match for love (literally, not technically), and every one is supposed to know golf terminology.

White People (The). By Frances Hodgson Burnett. Harper & Brothers, New York. $1.20.

A story of rare imaginative quality with a semi-supernatural theme.

Those Fitzenbergers. By Helen R. Martin. Doubleday, Page & Co., New York. $1.35.

Another story of a Pennsylvania Dutch town and its people by the author of "Barnabetta." The quaint talk is capitally rendered and the characterization is good; but the author in the latter part of the story yields to the temptation to make her now educated girl and boy talk too elegantly, while the plot becomes ridiculous.

BOOKS FOR YOUNG FOLKS

Boys' Book of Canoeing and Sailing (The). By Warren H. Miller. The George H. Doran Company, New York. $1.25.

Forest Fancies. By Lucy Charlton Kellerhouse. Duffield & Co., New York. $1.50.

Stories of the life of the woods and the trees, told with pictures for children.

Little Folks in History. Little Folks on Thrones. Little Heroines. Little Heroes. Little Folks Who Did Great Things. Compiled by Dorothy Donnell Calhoun. The Abingdon Press, New York. 25c. each.

MUSIC, PAINTING, AND OTHER ARTS

Beethoven. By Romain Rolland. Translated by B. Constance Hull. Henry Holt & Co., New York. $1.50.

The author of "Jean Christophe" is a musical critic of alert mind, and what he writes the musically inclined who chance on it will read, whether they agree with it or not.

Joseph Pennell's Pictures of War Work in England. With Notes by the Artist and an Introduction by H. G. Wells. The J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia. $1.50.

The drawings, etchings, and lithographs in this volume describe the activity of workshops, furnaces, forges, mine shafts, cranes, in time of war. The book really represents an apotheosis of machinery. Mere man is at a discount. When he does appear in these pages, he is but an elusive, fleeting figure. The book graphically exhibits Mr. Pennell's peculiar power.

BIOGRAPHY

Life and Times of David Humphreys, Soldier—Statesman—Poet. By Frank Landon Humphreys. 2 vols. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. $7.50 per set.

David Humphreys was Washington's friend and confidant. As a soldier, from the battle of Long Island to the Yorktown surrender Humphreys was always Washington's trusted aide. As a statesman Humphrey's ability was indicated by the fact that Washington named him Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and by his creditable record at Madrid and Lisbon. Humphreys was also the first to insist upon the formation of a United States fleet, and to suggest the establishment of a naval militia. As a manufacturer Humphreys founded the woolen industry in America. Finally, as a poet he had the satisfaction of seeing his works go through several editions. It is singular that historians have ignored the share which such a man had in history. Aside from the portrayal of Humphrey's character some new light is thrown on the career of our first President, and the work includes a considerable amount of hitherto unpublished correspondence.

Virginia Village (A), and Other Papers. By E. S. Nadal. The Macmillan Company, New York. $1.75.

Agreeably written papers of reminiscence of a delightful Virginia town and of famous men the author has known or known about. Mr. Nadal's knowledge of literary, social, and political life is extensive, and he always writes with ease and charm.

TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION

African Trail (An). By Jean Kenyon Mackenzie. Central Committee on the United Study of Foreign Missions, West Medford, Mass. 50c.

This is not a book of travel. It is the story of the Bulu's approach to God. The

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By R. D. RAINES

The old-time millionaire "made his pile" by squeezing the pennies, by overwork and self-denial. A much bigger army of men today are piling up millions without denying themselves the comforts and little luxuries of life—by giving up poor jobs for better ones, by preserving their health and strength, and by retaining their manhood and independence all through the struggle. Theirs is a new secret and one well worth learning.

Our story is about one who learned it—an old man who got hold of some of these young ideas. If you could have met him in the summer of 1915 you would have pitied him. For forty years he had been true to the old creed—hard work, long hours, patience, faithfulness, and economy. By dint of scrimping and scraping he would save a few dollars only to have them swept away by a season of illness in his family. And his reward? It came at sixty, when he was thrown out of employment onto the scrap-heap. His old-fashioned rules for winning success had failed to work. "What was wrong with them or with him?" He reviewed, one by one, the careers of some of his old business associates who had prospered. A suspicion entered his mind. He turned his attention to several young men who were forging rapidly to the front. Suspicion became conviction. In one respect all those men were identically alike. The climbing youngsters and the prosperous oldsters were strong-willed fellows of determined purpose. It was almost amusing the way he and others of his kind scurried to get out of the way of these men whenever they set out to accomplish any purpose. Slowly the full truth came to him. Success was not a matter of age. It was not luck. It was not even a matter of opportunity. It was simply a question of dominating will power—determination that brooks no interference, commands respect, and easily leaps all obstacles. Somewhere, lying dormant within him like an unused muscle, he too possessed a will. He knew it. He would uncover it. He would exercise and train it and put it to work.

For a long time he had believed he could make a success in a certain line of manufacturing. He had some new ideas about it. But he had never been bold enough to even mention his thoughts to others. Now he sought out some business friends. Instead of begging a small loan with which to pay his rent, he presented and explained his plans for launching a business of his own. His friends' first response was to smile. But as they listened they were struck by a new note in the old man's voice, a new self-confident poise in his bearing; his tone was magnetic, compelling; his argument sound and convincing. This gentleman was not to be denied. In two days he raised $600 capital for his plant. Three days later his little factory was in operation. In three months he repaid every penny of the loan and at the end of one year his books showed profits of $20,000, and his second year's operations promise $35,000 to $40,000 more.

A better understanding of the tremendous power of the human will as a force in business and in fortune building may be had by studying the successes of any of our big money makers.

Interesting and inspiring are several cases that have come to my personal attention, because the same methods are open to us all no matter how young or how old we may be. One is that of a man who was $6,000 in debt three years ago. Since then he has accumulated $200,000 without speculating and today is earning $1,000 a week. He is only one of many who frankly credit their good fortune to Prof. Frank Channing Haddock and his very remarkable book, "Power of Will." Another is a young man who worked in a big factory. One day he met Mr. W. M. Taylor, the noted efficiency expert, who advised him to read "Power of Will." He did so, applied himself to the training of his will, and in less than one year his salary was increased to more than eight times what he had been earning.

Then there is the case of C. D. Van Vechten, General Agent of the Northwestern Life Insurance Company. After his first examination of Prof. Haddock's methods and lessons in will power development, as published in "Power of Will," he told the author that they would be worth $3,000 to $30,000 to him.

Another man, Mr. H. D. Ferguson, residing in Hot Springs, Ark., increased his earnings from $40 a week to $90 a week in a remarkably short space of time after he began the study of will training. Will power training by Haddock's system has enabled thousands to conquer drink and other vices almost overnight—has helped overcome sickness and nervousness—has transformed unhappy, envious, discontented people into dominating personalities filled with the joy of living.

In this new book Prof. Haddock, whose name ranks with Bergson, James, and Royce in the scientific world, has given to the world for the first time a practical, simple system of rules and exercise for will power training that has completely revolutionized the lives of thousands of people. For the will is just as susceptible to exercise and training as any muscle of the body. "Power of Will" is being distributed by the Pelton Publishing Co. of Meriden, Conn. Any reader who cares to examine the book may do so without sending any money. If, after five days, you do not feel that this book is worth the $3 asked for it, return it and you will owe nothing. Some few doubters will scoff at the idea of will power being the key to wealth and achievement. But intelligent men and women will investigate for themselves by sending for the book at the publisher's risk.

Among the 150,000 owners who have read, used, and praised "Power of Will" are such prominent men as Supreme Court Justice Parker; Wu Ting Fang, ex-U. S. Chinese Ambassador; Lieut.-Gov. McKelvie of Nebraska; Assistant Postmaster-General Britt; General Manager Christeson, of Wells-Fargo Express Co.; E. St. Elmo Lewis; Governor Arthur Capper of Kansas, and thousands of others equally prominent.

As a first step in will training, act on your present impulse to write a letter or address this coupon to the Pelton Publishing Company, 4-H Wilcox Block, Meriden, Conn., and the book will come by return mail. This one act may mean the turning point of your life. Do not hesitate.

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The New Books (Continued)

Bulu is one of the Bantu tribes, and is native to the Kamerun country. Nor is this book the usual unliterary missionary tale. Its author's style is literary enough to have won a place in the "Atlantic Monthly," which published her letters from Africa, since republished in book form under the title "Black Sheep."

RELIGION AND PHILOSOPHY

Philosophy and War. By Emile Boutroux. Authorized Translation by Fred Rothwell. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. $1.75.

A very thoughtful and valuable estimate of the influence of philosophical thought on national character, not only of the highly cultured classes, but of the common people. The author traces the course of German thought from the days of its earliest philosophy, contrasting it with the principle and method of French thought. It is less readable than Hovelaque's "Deeper Causes of the War," more difficult, especially in the early part of the volume, some of which is quite abstruse. German thought dwells on the intellect and the will, disregarding feeling and sentiment, which is regarded in Germany as essentially individual, having no part to play in fulfilling the destinies of the universe, or even of human societies. The mission of the state is to be strong, to recognize nothing but force. The final word of culture is the synthesis of power and science, the result of the combination of intellect and will alone. Individuals and nations possess no dignity or rights in themselves. There must, then, be a master people to impel the inferior nations to carry out in the universal task the part which itself has imposed on them. That master people is the German people. There is something unmistakably fine in the ideals of national life held up by Fichte. The degradation of these teachings to their present form is attributed to their union with and absorption by the Prussian, or union with the Prussian temperament and faculty of organization. One doubts whether the translation of "force" is the true meaning of the German *Macht*. But that is the great word of the Prussian State. The French, on the other hand, emphasize the element of feeling and sentiment in common with intellect and will. It regards the nation as, above all, "a group of men united by the desire to live together, by a sense of solidarity, by community of joys and sorrows, by memories, aspirations, and destinies. A nation is a friendship." It is their endeavor to secure for the whole community liberty, equality, fraternity. The book enforces on the reader the tremendous importance of the present struggle in Europe as having its roots in the very depths of the thought and conviction of the nationalities engaged.

WAR BOOKS

At the War. By Lord Northcliffe. The George H. Doran Company, New York. $2.

A volume made up of letters and despatches from different portions of the great field of war and from some neutral nations. It is readable and valuable for its facts and for its personal impressions, and is characterized by personal incidents and views of the various parts of the field and the different war activities seen by the writer—the hospitals, the Red Cross work, the ambulances, the Young Men's Christian Association, etc. Surely never were soldiers so cared for. The writer naturally had special opportunities and advantages for observation. He gives us an interesting journalistic account of the war—

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The New Books (Continued)

plain, straightforward, without rhetoric or undue mixture of sentiment.

Seven Years at the Prussian Court. By Edith Keen. The John Lane Company, New York. $3.

Miss Keen's narrative introduces an agreeable and intelligent young Englishwoman. As companion to the young Princess Margarethe at Potsdam she was well placed for a proper estimate of Prussian nobility. Much of her story relates her personal observation and experience; much also that she heard from people nearest the Kaiser and those in their service. Her narrative of the ways and manners of German royalties is entertainingly illustrated with many personal incidents. A note of impartiality runs through her tale of better and worse.

Suspecting danger, and anxious to quit Germany, Miss Keen was persuaded to stay at the palace. That she was befriended there availed nothing with military authorities after war began. Fearful of being interned, she got her passport only through the co-operation of Ambassador Gerard with the Princess Margarethe, and escaped, leaving all her gold behind.

MISCELLANEOUS

Art of Polychromatic and Decorative Turning (The). A Practical Manual for the Professional and Amateur Turner. By George Ashdown Audsley, LL.D., and Berthold Audsley. Small, Maynard & Co., Boston. $1.

Feeding the Family. By Mary Swartz Rose, Ph.D. The Macmillan Company, New York. $2.10.

Home Labor Saving Devices. By Rhea C. Scott. The J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia. $1.

How the World Makes Its Living. By Logan Grant McPherson. The Century Company, New York. $2.

Immigration. Compiled by Mary Katharine Reely. (Debaters' Handbook Series.) The H. W. Wilson Company, White Plains, New York. $1.25.

Letters from Many Pens. A Collection of Letters. Edited by Margaret Coult. The Macmillan Company, New York. 25c.

Surnames. By Ernest Weekley. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. $2.25.

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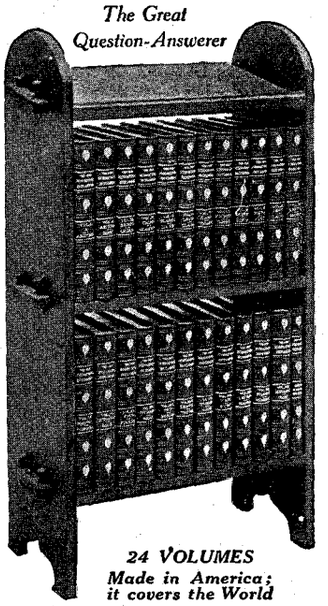

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Believing that the advance of business is a subject of vital interest and importance, The Outlook will present in this department each month an article treating some phase of the country's commercial development. These articles will be educational in character and will set forth in a comprehensive way the industrial upbuilding of the Nation. This department is designed to be of service to readers of The Outlook, and inquiries in regard to industrial subjects will be answered by letter or in these pages. All letters of inquiry should be addressed to the Industrial Editor of The Outlook, 381 Fourth Ave., New York

CONCRETE AND MODERN CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION

I HAD not been back to my native town for many years. Even as I alighted from the train and was greeted by my friend the architect, my comrade of boyhood days, my first impressions were far different from my treasured recollections. In place of the old frame station around which we often played stood a handsome two-story building, built apparently of white stone, with a red tile roof. My friend pointed to it with an air of pride.

"I designed it five years ago," said he. "It's built of concrete and is practically fireproof."

As we drove up towards the main street, we passed through a charming little park over a broad, smooth boulevard lined with many attractive, prosperous-looking residences. My friend pointed out the homes of several of my former playmates.

"This park is a recent development," he told me, "and many of the houses you see are of concrete construction. This smooth roadway over which we are riding is concrete, which makes it practically indestructible and in the long run the most economical and most satisfactory. We are now building many of our roads of concrete, and our automobile club is vitally interested in this method of construction."

As we rode on I noticed a large four-story plant covering a tremendous acreage and humming with activity.

"An evidence of our war prosperity," said my friend, "built in a very few months, and now employing over six thousand men at high wages. Modern reinforced concrete construction enabled the management to begin operation in record-breaking time so as to take care of war orders."

"Truly," said I, "this is the age of concrete."

And my friend the architect agreed.

Concrete consists generally of a mixture of broken stone, sand, and Portland cement. To these is added water, which in combining chemically with the cement causes the whole mixture to harden into a solid mass, forming a strong artificial stone. It has the immense advantage over natural stone that it can be easily molded while wet to any desired shape or size. Its ingredients can be obtained in almost any part of the world and its manufacture is extremely simple.

The last few years have brought a tremendous development in the use of concrete in building and for a great variety of other purposes. Among all classes of building materials concrete can most truly be called "permanent," and at the same time it has the quality of progressive and accumulative strength. Under conditions of exposure concrete displays higher and higher powers of resistance, the action of the elements only adding hardness and strength as time goes on. No other material now used in construction can be said to meet so successfully the requirements of versatility in useful application, adaptability to varying structural conditions and combinations, simplicity combined with dignity and stability of appearance, harmonious adjustment to varying environment, cleanliness and hygienic value, and economy of cost.

We think of concrete as the most modern of building materials, yet it has been used since the dawn of civilization. It is known that the Egyptians over four thousand years ago made a natural cement which set under water.

The Romans used cements of good quality in the construction of highways, aqueducts, foundations, sewers, and to some extent in buildings.

The use of concrete was also known to the vanished races of the New World. In Mexico and Peru natural cement was used to withstand earthquakes and volcanic disturbances.

In one sense, therefore, concrete can hardly be called modern, it being a return to principles of construction which were well understood by the ancients. This ancient skill appears to have been a "lost art" all through the Middle Ages until the modern era of development was ushered in with the discovery of Portland cement. This now surpasses all other kinds of cement in structural importance and in extent of use. Portland cement was first produced in England by Joseph Aspdin, a brick mason, in 1824. He gave it the name "Portland" on account of its resemblance to the limestone quarried on the island of Portland, in the English Channel, from which St. Paul's Cathedral, the Eddystone Lighthouse, and other prominent structures in England were built.

The first American Portland cement was manufactured at Coplay, Pennsylvania, in 1875. The United States has now become the largest Portland cement producing country in the world, and exports in large quantities, especially to South America.

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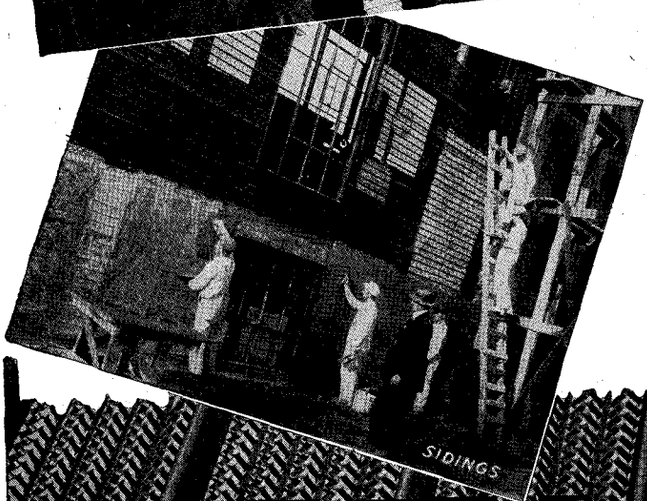

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Concrete and Modern Concrete Construction
(Continued)

expansion of the Portland cement industry in the United States was the application of concrete to steel structural work in fireproof building, and the subsequent development and widespread adoption of the reinforced concrete type of construction.

The introduction of reinforced concrete, steel concrete, or ferro concrete is generally attributed to Joseph Monier, a French gardener, who took out a patent in 1865. He applied his invention principally to the construction of troughs, pipes, reservoirs, etc., and probably had no conception of the marvelous development which his idea was to have. It was left to American inventors to work out the general principle of reinforcing concrete with iron rods to supply the necessary tensile strength in beams and slabs. The introduction of expanded metal and the mesh system of concrete reinforcement allowed architects to retain their steel structures and use concrete for the filling and arch work between beams in place of brick work and terra cotta. Thus we have arrived at the "age of cement," and Portland cement has become predominant in the field of general construction.

One of the great advantages in reinforced concrete construction lies in its fireproof qualities. There is an ever-increasing demand for more adequate protection from fire, and building laws as well as the requirements of insurance companies have become more and more stringent. Reinforced concrete pillars or steel girders incased in concrete have largely supplanted wooden beams, and concrete is also widely used in conjunction with hollow tile, terra cotta, and fire-brick in fireproof construction.

The following paragraphs on the fireproof qualities of concrete construction are taken from "Fireproof Construction," published by the American School of Correspondence:

What do the records of fires in reinforced concrete buildings show as to the resistance of such construction to fire? Notwithstanding the great extent to which reinforced concrete has been applied to building construction in this country during the past ten years, there are comparatively few examples of serious fires affecting reinforced concrete structures, and the dire prophecies of some pure theorists and enemies of concrete seem never to have been fulfilled.

Certainly but one conclusion can be reached from the study of the records, that concrete is a reliable and safe building material, and will give a better account of itself in a case of fire than any of the other commonly used materials. That this fact has been impressed upon owners of concrete buildings is shown by the statement published by the Turner Construction Company, of New York, after making a canvass of one thousand owners of concrete buildings, that they find two hundred and sixty-six of these owners who carry no insurance on their buildings, thus showing the confidence they have in the fire-resisting qualities of their structures.

The cost of reinforced concrete buildings is but a little more than the cost of "mill construction"—that is, buildings with brick walls and wooden floors carried on wooden or iron columns—and the cost of reinforced concrete construction is much less than that of steel frame buildings with fireproof floors.

It is significant that the most progressive manufacturers are employing reinforced concrete in the construction of their plants and factories. The manufacture of automobiles is generally regarded as one of our most progressive industries, and a very large percentage of modern automobile plants are of reinforced concrete construction.

This method of construction seems to be ideal where large floor area is desired without great height. The Bush Terminal buildings on the Brooklyn water-front are fine examples of reinforced concrete construction for warehouse purposes. Concrete is even being used for office buildings, although the development in this direction has not been so extensive.

The employment of concrete has now

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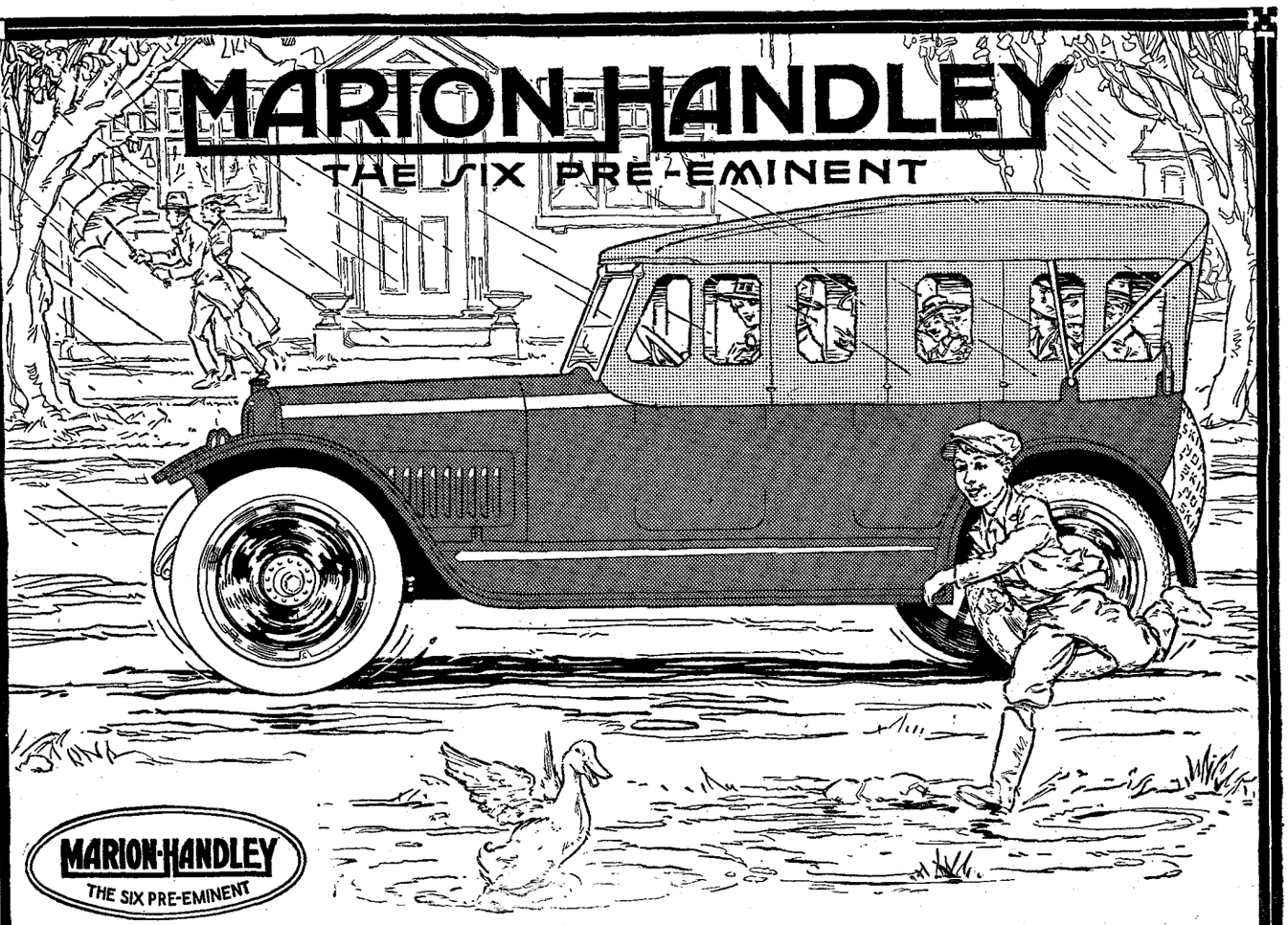

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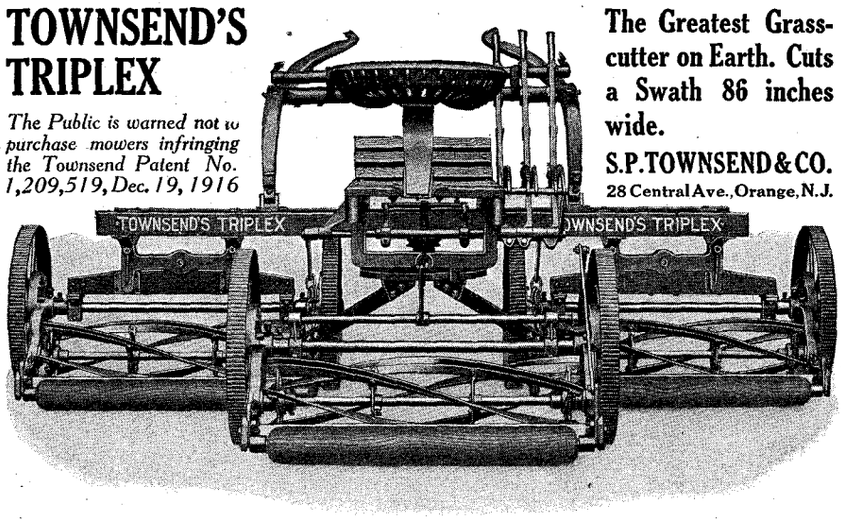

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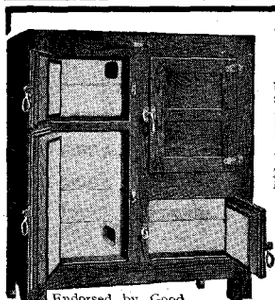

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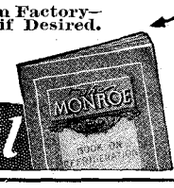

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Concrete and Modern Concrete Construction
(Continued)

become so universal that only a few of its numerous uses can be touched upon in any brief review of this subject. Its earliest general use was in great engineering undertakings—bridges, sea walls, retaining walls, viaducts, and the like. An example of such construction is the New York City Aqueduct—the largest in the world. This great tube is 111 miles long, with a diameter up to 17 feet. More than four and a half million bags of cement were used in this huge engineering marvel.

An example of concrete work which is familiar to thousands of New York commuters is found in the extensive concrete retaining walls along the line of the New York, New Haven, and Hartford Railroad.

The advantages of concrete have thus become universally recognized in an ever-increasing list of buildings and improvements, ranging from such small constructions as fence posts to the largest factories and warehouses.

Various forms of concrete construction for private residences are rapidly growing in popular favor.

The simplest and most inexpensive system consists of walls of concrete block with partitions, walls, and roof of metal lath plastered over, or of hollow cement tile or other fireproof material. Many handsome effects can be secured, and almost any type of architecture can be adapted to concrete design. Concrete houses are free from damage without and within, sanitary to the utmost, vermin-proof, rat-proof, cyclone-proof, and fireproof, and, in the long run, most economical. Small concrete garages can be erected in an endless variety by using concrete in a number of different ways.

Concrete also holds an important place on the modern farm. The up-to-date farmer is just as progressive as his city cousin—oftentimes more so—and is finding a great variety of uses for concrete. Here is a partial list of subjects taken from a general list published by the Portland Cement Association. (This Association supplies free information or booklets to farmers for building such works in concrete.) Barns, Barnyard Pavements, Cisterns, Coal Sheds, Corn Cribs, Drain Tile, Duck Ponds, Feeding Troughs, Fence Posts, Granaries, Hog Houses, Ice Houses, Irrigation Work, Milk Houses and Vats, Mangers, Nests for Hens, Poultry Houses, Sewers, Stables, Silos, Smoke Houses, Stock Tanks, Water Supply Tanks.

The concrete road is the natural evolution of the macadam road brought about by changing traffic conditions. The concrete road is clean and dustless; even but not slippery; unaffected by heat or cold, and practically wear-proof—the ideal road for automobile traffic.

Thus we are truly living in the "concrete age." As the cost of all other building materials has gone up with leaps and bounds, concrete has rapidly grown in popular favor. Its source of supply is inexhaustible; its adaptability is almost infinite.

We are indebted to the following sources for much of the data which have been used in the preparation of this article:

"Cement and How to Use It," published by the Radford Architectural Company.
"Concrete and Reinforced Concrete Construction," by Homer A. Reed.
"Fireproof Construction," published by American School of Correspondence.
Alpha Portland Cement Company.
Atlas Portland Cement Company.
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